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REAGAN ANNOUNCES NAMES OF U.S. NEGOTIATING TEAM

LD190818 Moscow TASS in English 0758 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Text] Washington January 19 TASS -- President Reagan has announced the names of persons who will lead the U.S. negotiating team to the forthcoming Soviet-American talks. The agreement on their subject and aims was recently reached between the two countries in Geneva.

Max Kampelman, a consultant of the State Department who was U.S. ambassador to the Madrid follow-up meeting of the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, was appointed head of the U.S. delegation. Former Senator John Tower, a Republican, was named leader of the group concerned with strategic arms, and Maynard Glitman, current head of the U.S. delegation to Vienna talks on mutual reductions of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, leader of the group on medium-range nuclear systems.

Members Seen as Hard-Liners

LD201255 Moscow TASS in English 1239 GMT 20 Jan 85

[Text] Washington January 20 TASS -- President Reagan is to hold on January 22 a meeting with the leaders of the United States delegation at the upcoming Soviet-American talks on nuclear and outer space weapons. Apart from Max Kampelman, John Tower, Maynard Glitman, Paul Nitze and Edward Rowny, also invited for the meeting were U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, Presidential National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane and Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Kenneth Adelman. As a spokesman for the White House said, the head of the United States Administration intends to hear their views on problems of arms control and demonstrate unity among the U.S. Administration.

This meeting is designed to demonstrate President Reagan's adherence to the efforts aimed at ensuring progress at arms control talks during his second four-year term in office.

Commenting on this report, local observers, however, point out that the delegation includes political figures adhering to a tough line in the relations with the Soviet Union and treating the Soviet-American talks skeptically. This concerns in the first place the head of the delegation Max Kampelman. As has been learnt, Kampelman is co-author of an article which is due to be published in the next Sunday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE. It expresses serious doubt about the possibility of much progress at the talks on arms control in the near future. Kampelman is a staunch supporter of the President's known initiative in the field of strategic defense.

The article, THE NEW YORK TIMES points out, is expressing the views opposed by the Soviet Union, which believes that Reagan's initiative to create a large-scale ABM system with outer sapce-based elements will be the cause of further instability. The authors of the article, among whom are such right-wing figures as national security adviser in President Carter's administration Zbigniew Brzezinski and Professor Robert Jastrow of Dartmouth University, claim that they favor reaching agreement of arms control with the Russians, but at the same time declare that the talks will hardly bring about any results.

Former Senator John Tower, another member of the United States delegation, who is to head the team for holding talks on strategic weapons, has a similar record. This Texan conservative strongly advocates a buildup of U.S. military might, THE NEW YORK TIMES points out.

The choice of former Senator John Tower, THE WASHINGTON POST stresses in its turn, has come as a surprise not only to Tower himself, but also to all other people, with the exception of high-ranking officials of the administration, who chose him. Well-informed persons said yesterday that the Republican from Texas was from the very outset the "main candidate" to the high-ranking officials. In Senate, Tower was considered one of the leading "hawks" on defence issues and opponent of any concessions to the USSR.

Having Tower as head of the delegation for holding talks on strategic weapons, the UPI agency quoted officials of the administration as saying, the Pentagon and the military can rest assured that their interests will be protected.

U.S. Media Reaction Cited

LD191510 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Text] Washington January 19 TASS -- The appointment by Ronald Reagan of the chief negotiators with the Soviet Union in the forthcoming nuclear and space arms talks is widely commented upon in the USA.

Announcing the President's decision, the CBS television network points out that, according to U.S. officials, the new delegation consists of figures who are hard-liners and hawks in the same degree as the members of the previous delegation.

Barely a day before the decision has been taken prominent American observer Joseph Harsch wrote in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: "Selection of Mr. Kampelman for the chief negotiator position would be taken in diplomatic quarters as a concession to the hard-liners who oppose any agreement with the Soviets on anything". As is known, it is precisely Max Kampelman who has been appointed the head of the delegation. He will also head in the U.S. delegation the group on space and defensive arms.

In a telephone conversations with NEW YORK TIMES correspondent Bernard Gwertzman on Wednesday, Max Kampelman "acknowledged that he had virtually no expertise in arms control", Gwertzman writes. The U.S. press notes that throughout his political carreer, Kampelman proved to be a champion of the uncontrolled arms race. "Kampelman is a founder of the Committee for the Present Danger formed in 1976 to call attention to what its members described as a growing and dangerous imbalance in military power between the Soviet Union and the United States", THE WASHINGTON POST writes.

The newspaper points out that Kampelman was recently a co-author of an article published in a journal in support of the "star wars" program envisaging the deployment of anti-missile defense in space. In other words, it is a supporter of the deployment of space weaponry who will head the group dealing with space arms in the U.S. delegation.

With regard to former Senator John Tower appointed the head of the group dealing with strategic nuclear arms, THE WASHINGTON POST writes: "Kampleman and Tower are primarily political figures known for their anti-communist views rather than arms experts". The newspaper points out that "Tower voted against the 1963 limited test ban treaty and opposed the SALT-2 Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty of 1979".

Reagan appointed Edward Rowny and Paul Nitze special adivsers to the President and to the secretary of state on arms control talks.

On Rowny Joseph Harsch wrote that his service record proves him to be such a determined hard-liner that the Soviet Union might assess his participation or non-participation in the talks as a sign by which to judge the seriousness of President Reagan's approach. And now, as Secretary of State George Shultz told reporters, Rowny's responsibility has been "enlarged and broadened"...

SHULTZ, WEINBERGER REMARKS ON ARMS TALKS VIEWED

LD202204 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 20 Jan 85

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by NOVOSTI political observer Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] Not for a long time has there been such widespread official approval and such extensive public unanimity in the responses to and evaluations of any international event at those which have followed the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva at the foreign minister level. A kind of global common denominator was found in the form of a wish to radically change the content of Soviet-U.S. relations, to replace confrontation with cooperation and the arms race with a reduction in these weapons and even their liquidation.

At the meeting in Geneva the sides agreed to start talks on space and nuclear weapons in their interrelationship. A week ago Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, in a conversation with political observers, stressed the importance of such linkage [vzaimosvyaz]. As a matter of fact, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said the following on this theme in Geneva: On the whole we agree that the problems of nuclear and space weapons are interrelated. Shultz also expressed himself in the same way last Sunday when he was speaking on television. On American television on Sunday afternoons there are interviews and conversations on topical themes on various channels, and Shultz spoke on such a program on NBC.

Meanwhile, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger was speaking on another program on CBS; he talked as if he and Shultz were in different cabinets, whereas they are actually in one government -- that of President Reagan. On the subjct of linkage, Weinberger said that he does not see it to any degree, and added the following: I rule out the possibility of going back on strategic defense, both in the research work stage as well as in the event that such a defense turns out to be feasible, that is, in the deployment stage.

Let us remember: [words indistinct] take the joint Soviet-U.S. statement. Note that it is a joint one, agreed upon through difficult talks. The statement discusses the aims of the future talks, about working out effective accords aimed at averting an arms race in space and halting it on earth. But Weinberger talks about the inviolability of his strategic defense. The secretary also complains about Russian propaganda. The secretary was talking to some observer who in 40 years in journalism supposedly does not remember such a wide campaign as has now been unfurled by the Russians, allegedly against the so-called "star wars" plan. Another observer even wrote that if the Russians see so much that is bad for them in these plans, then it means that there is probably much in these plans that is good for America.

But really we are saying simply, as it were: Do not commit another folly; do not start a new spiral in the arms race calculated to outstrip us in the technological revolution. How many times have these calculations already failed! And now Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, in the foreword to the collection of selected speeches and articles just published in Berlin gives the following warning: The present course, threatening the security of peoples and attempting to achieve military superiority over the USSR and other Warsaw Pact countries, is historically doomed to failure.

Many agree that there will also be failure at the end of the latest American venture -- for example, Senator Edward Kennedy. He said the following: You don't have to be Newton to understand the first law of the nuclear arms race -- that is, for every action by one side there is an equal and opposite reaction by the other. Moreover, Kennedy gives the following evaluation of official explanations for military programs: We must refute the absurd view that in order for us to have fewer nuclear bombs tomorrow it is well worth it to create more such bombs today. The administration calls this a strategy at the talks; I call it shamanism.

It is Senator Kennedy who in an article penned the expression 'star wars,' an expression which President Reagan does not like. But this expression, well known to everyone, is easily recognized, since many people in the West have seen a film with this name. It is an entertaining film, crammed with special effects; it is not realistic and is not serious. This is how this whole venture, having the official, bureaucratic, indigestible name of Strategic Defense Initiative, is viewed by many specialists.

PERLE STATEMENTS ON U.S. ARMS PLANS NOTED

LD171818 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1709 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow, 17 Jan, (TASS) -- TASS observer on military questions Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

R. Perle, U.S. assistant defense secretary on policy questions concerned with international security, speaking at a news conference in Washington, turned down a request from correspondents to comment on the conversation of A.A. Gromyko with political observers, stating: "We have to concentrate on what we say ourselves, on our aims and tasks."

Indeed, it is far more sound not to trouble oneself with putting forward any kind of arguments and evidence, not to take into account the viewpoint of a country with which complex new talks are to be begun, but to "concentrate" merely on one's own fabrications and to indulge in wishful thinking. This premise found confirmation in the unpardonable statements by R. Perle that the USSR is implementing its own program in the field of strategic defense which supposedly "significantly surpasses the American program," that at the present time the Soviet Union has already "deployed antisatellite weaponry," and so on. As they say, "we have a free hand," we make any assertion we like.

In this respect the U.S. assistant secretary of defense is "forgetting" that it was the Soviet Union that decided unilaterally to introduce a moratorium on the launching of antisatellite weapons into space, while his country declined to join in this initiative. Nor did he mention the fact that it was the USSR that proposed that new Soviet-U.S. talks be started for the purpose of drawing up effective accords directed at averting on arms race in space and halting arms race on earth, at limiting and reducing nuclear armaments and at strengthening strategic stability.

Moreover it clearly does not become the assistant head of the Pentagon to "lose sight" of what his own department is doing in the process of preparing for star wars. After all, tests of the ASAT antisatellite weapon system have already been carried out and intense work is under way on the creation of laser and beam weapons intended for installation on space platforms. In the current fiscal year alone, about $1.5 billion have been allocated for work on a large-scale system of antimissile defense involving space-based elements, and over a 5-year period this sum will amount to $26 billion.

R. Perle paid a lot of attention to attempts to justify U.S. plans to create an anti-missile defense system. In his words, at the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks, the U.S. Administration will "apply active efforts," not, however, to end the arms race in space but to explain to the USSR and to the entire world that world peace would become firmer and more stable if the strategic defense system were to be set up.

Such a statement totally ignores the opinion of a large number of politicians and experts who are respected in the United States and throughout the world and who warn of the dangerous and destabilizing nature of such a system. It would be clearly provocative in nature and would be an attempt to provide the United States with the opportunity of threatening the socialist countries with a disabling nuclear strike without fear for the security of its own territory as a result of a retaliatory strike.

In this connection it would be possible to remind Perle that as far back as March 1983 his boss, U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger in an interview for NBC Television explained that the U.S. antimissile defense system "should eliminate fear of the threat of a retaliatory strike"; former U.S. President R. Nixon even more frankly revealed the purpose of this system when he described it as "a shield which allows one to use the sword."

That is why the USSR comes out resolutely against the development of large-scale systems of antimissile defense which cannot be regarded in any way other than as calculated to carry out nuclear aggression with impunity.

In his conversation with political observers in Moscow, pointing out the necessity of precise fulfillment of the Soviet-U.S. understanding reached in Geneva A.A. Gromyko stated: Either space is to be taken seriously, an arms race is not to be permitted in space, and it is to be kept unmilitarized, or there will be an arms race. Half-measures here are not a solution of the question."

U.S.-USSR DIALOGUE PROSPECTS, ARMS TALKS VIEWED

LD182242 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 18 Jan 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video talk by PRAVDA International Information Department editor Tomas Kolesnichenko]

[Text] The foreign press, politicians and public figures continue to comment on the results of the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva. Here is Tomas Kolesnichenko, PRAVDA International Information Department editor:

It is difficult to name any international event in the recent past which has been so generally supported in completely different political circles. There are, of course, definite reasons for this. One of them, and it may be the main one, is that real prospects took shape for stopping the insane arms race and moving forward to a complete ban on, and ultimately the liquidation of, nuclear weapons. And this is in fact the very problem that disturbs you, me, and millions of other people all over our planet today.

The second was the actual prospect of fresh talks, the prospect of a constructive Soviet-U.S. dialogue. The previous talks, as everyone knows, were ended by the U.S. position. And, the international situation as a whole largely depends on state of Soviet-U.S. relations. What is it that must be done to ensure that the forthcoming, fresh talks that both sides agreed upon in Geneva will be successfull and constructive? The answer is simple. During the forthcoming talks, the accord that has been achieved must be strictly observed in all its component parts.

This means first and foremost that all the questions that are to be discussed -- those of space and nuclear weapons -- must be discussed as a complex, in other words, as interrelated matters.

Recently, certain U.S. figures have been continuing tc defend in one form or another the so-called star wars program -- the creation of a U.S. large-scale antimissile defense system. Yesterday for example, journalists literally tore to pieces a White House press spokesman concerning a statement by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger about an antimissile defense system with space-based elements, which is now allegedly a necessity for the United States. The journalists were finally sent to the Pentagon because no explanation could in fact be given as to why Weinberger needed this system, which breaks the USSR-U.S. antimissile defense treaty.

In Geneva, the U.S. side acknowledged for the first time that stationing military facilities in space could be banned. Now the stakes are being placed on so-called research work, but no matter how scientifically these plans are dressed up, they remain what they actually are: dangerous plans for the militarization of space. Of course, this is not the path to talks. The Geneva meeting showed that the USSR and the United States can find a common language. One would like to hope that this time, too, Washington will show realism. This is what everyone who wishes for peace on earth now awaits.

U.S. SPACE WEAPONS STANCE COULD TORPEDO TALKS

LD211618 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Yuriy Solton commentary]

[Text] At their meeting in Geneva early this month the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and the United States agreed that the coming Soviet-American talks would deal with the entire range of the problems of nonmilitarization of space and nuclear arms reductions. Later State Secretary Shultz stated in an official letter in Moscow that the United States Government intended to observe the agreement reached in Geneva. How is that statement to be regarded, in the light of the emphasis the Pentagon is putting on military space research?

The Pentagon claims it's working to build a defense space shield, to protect America from enemy missiles -- meaning, of course, Soviet missiles. But who can guarantee that American missiles will not be launched to strike the USSR and other countries from under this space shield providing an illusion of safety? The United States is increasing, not curtailing, the production of strategic and other first-strike nuclear weapons. Washington has refused to follow the Soviet example and pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. A unified space command is being formed in the United States, and according to THE WASHINGTON POST, a combat directive for the United States Air Force instructs it to build a potential for operations in outer space, so that it would attack targets in space and on the earth.

This shows that efforts are being made a build new types of offensive, not defensive, weapons -- space weapons of aggression. Those efforts are causing justified concern, both in the United States and elsewhere. The Pentagon says it's all right, it's just research. But the Soviet-American statement adopted in Geneva stresses the two sides' agreement that in the long run the coming talks and the arms limitation and reduction efforts in general should lead to universal and complete elimination of nuclear weapons.

If one intends to strictly observe this agreement, why conduct military space research? Could it be for the purpose of taking a lead in space, gaining military supremacy there in order to start dictating terms to the Soviet Union?

In his speeches and in letters to the United States President, the Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko made it plain that this situation was out of the question. The Soviet Union has sufficient resources to ensure its own security and the security of its allies if the United States pursues its space militarization plans.

But the USSR is against military rivalry in space. This is why this country maintains that the coming Soviet-American talks should give top priority to the development of measures to bar all weapons from space. This will make it possible to start reducing nuclear weapons, both strategic and medium-range. But, if the United States starts violating the Geneva agreement, specifically the part stating the need to prevent an arms race in space, this, as Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, said on 13 January, would have very grave consequences. If the United States embarked upon that path the talks would be torpedoed.

BOGACHEV CRITICIZES U.S. APPROACH TO ARMS TALKS

LD211520 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1451 GMT 21 Jan 85

["Equality and Identical Security -- The Basis of the Forthcoming Talks" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Jan (TASS) -- TASS observer on military issues Vladimir Bogachev writes:

In reaching agreement to begin new negotiations on the whole set of issues concerning nuclear and space weapons, the Soviet Union and the United States, in particular, have agreed that their aim will be the achievement of mutually acceptable accords.

In the joint Soviet-U.S. statement published after Andrey Gromyko's meeting with George Shultz in Geneva, it is stressed that in the final analysis the forthcoming talks, just as efforts in the sphere of arms limitation and reduction in general, must lead to the liquidation of nuclear arms in full and everywhere.

But in the past few days high-ranking Washington administration representatives have one after the other made their own interpretation of the tasks and aims of the coming talks. One of them thinks mutual acceptability of agreements can be ensured only after the United States... "forces the Russians" to agree to the American plan for militarization of outer space. Another affirms that the only reliable way to liquidate nuclear arms lies through their preliminary buildup by the American side.

Robert McFarlane, the U.S. President's national security adviser, for instance, declares that the United States should give the Soviet Union a "powerful stimulus" for holding negotiations by increasing all three components of the U.S. strategic triad -- ICBM's, missiles on submarines, and on long-range bombers. Otherwise, he said, the Soviet Union will have no reason for taking part in the negotiations.

Such directions for dialogue with the Soviet Union merely bear witness to the intention of certain U.S. circles to dim the prospects for talks that have not started yet. It is well known that attempts to substitute the search for mutually acceptable solutions by pressure or force on the USSR have invariably ended in failure. And the growth of U.S. nuclear arms has only induced a chian of "act and counteract", reinforcing the danger of nuclear war.

The only possible basis for productive talks between the Soviet Union and the United States is equality and identical security. There is no other basis, nor can there be. All those involved in the forthcoming talks need to remember this.

MORE ON CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

PRAVDA Carries Communique

PM181144 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

["Communique on the 113th Session of the CEMA Executive Committee"]

[Text] The 113th session of the CEMA Executive Committee was held in Moscow 14-16 January 1985.

Taking part in the session were the following representatives of the countries in the Executive Committee and deputy heads of government: A. Lukanov from Bulgaria; J. Marjai from Hungary; Tran Quynh from the SRV; G. Weiss from the GDR; A. Esquivel from Cuba; M. Peljee from Mongolia; J. Obodowski from Poland; I. Totu from Romania; N.V. Talyzin from the USSR; and R. Rohlicek from the CSSR; and also CEMA Secretary V.V. Sychev.

M. Pejevski, member of the SFRY Federal Executive Council and the SFRY's permanent representative in CEMA took part in the session in accordance with the agreement between CEMA and the SFRY Government.

J. Obodowski, the Polish representative in the Executive Committee, chaired the session.

The Executive Committee examined a number of questions connected with the implementation of the decisions of the CEMA countries' economic summit conference and the 38th (extraordinary) CEMA Session sitting.

In implementing the CEMA countries' coordinated strategy of cooperation in the field of energy, fuel, and raw materials, the Executive Committee approved the concept of the long-term development of power engineering within the framework of the CEMA countries' joint power grids for the period through the year 2000. A further improvement is planned in the structure of the generation of electricity and thermal energy on the basis of the predominant development of atomic energy and the fuller utilization of each country's own resources, including low-calorie fuel, new, nontraditional sources of energy, and the reduction of expenditure of liquid fuel at power stations. Measures will be elaborated to enhance the effectiveness and reliability of the parallel operation of the CEMA countries' joint power grids.

The Executive Committee deemed it expedient to draft a general agreement on cooperation in creating flexible automated production systems for machine building and introducing them extensively to the CEMA countries' national economies.

There was an examination of the state of cooperation and a discussion of measures for the organization of further work in transport. In light of the economic conference's instructions, the CEMA organs have been set targets for elaborating measures for the development and modernization of railroad lines and highways of international status and of seaports, for the expansion of freight shipments by "river to sea" ships, the creation of a transport barge system by interested countries within the Baltic Sea basin, and the intensification of cooperation in the field of civil aviation.

There was a discussion of the state of work in creating a system for assessing the quality of output supplied within the CEMA framework and for its certification. The implementation of this system will help to ensure the production of output in accordance with CEMA standards and to improve its technical standard and quality and competitiveness on the world market and will facilitate its standardization.

Measures were approved for expanding and improving the reciprocal exchange of scientific-technical information between the CEMA countries. The broader use of this end of the potential of the international center for scientific-technical information and the national information systems and the further automation of information processing and retrieval were planned

The session discussed questions of pricing in the CEMA countries' reciprocal trade for the forthcoming 5 years. It was noted that the existing procedure for forming contract prices has given a good account of itself and helped to develop mutual economic ties. It was decided to retain it for the forthcoming 5-year plan.

There was an exchange of opinions on the question of the CEMA countries' cooperation with Socialist Ethiopia and of aid to it in connection with the drought. It was decided that the CEMA countries should undertake more active, multilateral economic cooperation with Socialist Ethiopia.

There was also an examination of a number of other questions of economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

The session took place in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely cooperation.

Transportation Energy Viewed

PM211125 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 85 First Edition p 5

[Leonid Zhmyrev "Commentator's Column": "Following a Concerted Course"]

[Text] On the eve of the new year, PRAVDA reported the commissioning of a new wharf complex at Reni -- the largest port on the Danube. A little earlier, it reported the commissioning of a large-capacity railroad interchange [perekhod] near Uzhgorod. Prior to that, PRAVDA reported the construction of a railroad ferry crossing in the Baltic between Sassnitz (GDR) and Klaypeda.

These facts already show how one of the socialist community countries' major problems -- transport -- is being resolved now, following the CEMA countries' economic summit conference. Questions of cooperation in this sphere were at the center of the attention of the recent, routine, 113th session of the CEMA Executive Committee. It discussed, in particular, the development and modernization of railroad lines, highways of international significance, and seaports, the creation of a light-carrier system in the Baltic, and the broadening of cooperation in the civil aviation sphere.

Winter this year has turned out unprecedentedly frosty and snowy and has created many difficulties. For the community's European countries, it has necessitated extra fuel and energy consumption for industrial needs and for heating housing and public buildings. As is known, the socialist countries resolve their fuel and energy problems jointly. A network of oil and gas pipelines, high-voltage power lines, and the "Mir" energy system have been set up, and nuclear power capacities are being built up. At this session, the CEMA Executive Committee approved the concept of the long-term development of electricity generation within the framework of unified energy systems through the year 2000. Here emphasis was placed on the preferential development of nuclear power and the more efficient utilization of each country's own resources.

The other questions connected with realizing the concerted decisions of the economic conference and examined by the Executive Committee include cooperation in creating flexible automated production systems for machine building; the procedure for assessing the quality of and certifying products supplied within the CEMA framework; measures to improve the exchange of scientific and technical information among the community countries; and a number of other things. True to the principles of socialist internationalism, the community countries agreed on more active multilateral economic cooperation with Socialist Ethiopia. It has been exactly 6 months since the CEMA countries' economic summit conference concluded its work. Under the leadership of their communist and workers parties the community countries are working actively and purposefully to implement the concerted decisions and the joint strategy for socioeconomic development.

Officials' Press Conference

PM211205 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 19 Jan 85 p 3

["SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA Press Service" article under "Aspects of Integration" rubric: "Important Avenues"]

[Text] The results of the 113th CEMA Executive Committee session held in Moscow provided the theme of a press conference addressed by Janusz Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and Poland's permanent representative of CEMA, who chaired the session, and by executives of the CEMA Secretariat.

"The 113th CEMA Executive Committee session was held in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely mutual understanding," Janusz Obodowski said. "The questions examined at the session are of tremendous interest to all the CEMA countries insofar as they are geared to the further deepening of socialist economic integration and are connected with the implementation of the CEMA economic summit decisions."

The CEMA Secretariat officials who addressed the press conference covered in detail some of the questions raised at the session. Particular note was made of the fact that the Executive Committee session approved the concept of the long-term development of the power industry within the framework of the CEMA countries' integrated power systems for the period through the year 2000. This concept provides for the improvement of electricity and thermal energy production on the basis of the preferential development of nuclear energy. Measures were examined for increasing the efficiency and reliability of parallel work by the CEMA countries' integrated power systems.

Janusz Kaminski, chairman of the Standing Commission on Transport, described the CEMA countries' cooperation on transport. In light of the economic conference's guidelines, the CEMA bodies have been set tasks concerning the development and modernization of international railroads and highways. The participants in the session stressed the importance of enhancing the role of water transport, increasing freight shipment using ships capable of operating both on rivers and at sea, and creating a barge network in the Baltic involving the countries concerned. The development of containerized shipments is a promising avenue. It is planned to increase containerized freight shipments fourfold.

Replying to a question of SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA's correspondent, CEMA Deputy Secretary Woerner Liebig said that the Executive Committee examined questions of cooperation in the creation of flexible automated production systems in machine building and their wide-scale introduction into the economy.

This extensive program of production modernization can only be resolved by the socialist community's joint efforts. There are 120 flexible automated production systems and robot complexes already in operation in the CEMA countries. Practical experience has confirmed their high effectiveness in improving labor productivity. Thus, the wide-scale introduction of flexible automated systems into production is an urgent necessity now.

Among other topics discussed at the Executive Committee session was the question of creating a system of assessing the quality of and certifying output supplied within the CEMA framework. The implementation of this system will help to ensure that output is produced in accordance with CEMA standards and to improve its technical level, quality, and competitiveness in the world market and will facilitate its standardization.

To expand and improve the reciprocal exchange of scientific and technical information among CEMA countries it is planned to make wider use of the international scientific and technical information center and national information systems and to further automate the processing and retrieval of information.

It was noted during the discussion of questions of price-fixing in the CEMA countries reciprocal trade for the coming 5-year plan that the existing procedure for establishing contract prices has worked well and helped to develop reciprocal economic ties.

The Executive Committee has examined a number of other questions regarding economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

Poland's Obodowski Comments

LD190013 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] As has already been reported, a regular meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee has taken place in Moscow. It examined a number of issues connected with implementation of the decisions of the CEMA economic summit meeting. Comrade Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, who chaired the session, commented on the results of the Executive Committee's work as follows:

[Begin Obodowski recording in Polish fading into Russian translation] I assess the results of the session very positively. This is not only my opinion, but also the opinion of all the participants. We have begun 1985 by examining problems of economic development and long-term ways of solving them. The decisions made by the Executive Committee concern the further development of power engineering, the creation of flexible automated production systems, in particular for machine building, the development of transportation, and the raising of production quality. In short, we have worked out joint positions on a number of concrete questions of socialist integration.

But, as Marx once noted, economic matters are inseparable from political matters. The political significance of the work done by us consists above all in the fact that it is directed toward further strengthening socialism and consolidating our position in the world. We are in favor of broad international cooperation, but we will allow no one -- forgive me for using such a worldly expresseion -- to stand on our heels or foist on us conditions that are inimical to our policy.

We respond to the West's attempts to slow down our economic development by means of embargos and other sanctions by strengthening our cooperation within the CEMA framework. Such is the political meaning of the decisions we have made. [end recording]

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD201815 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 20 Jan 85

["International Observers Roundtable" program with IZVESTIYA political observer Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin, current affairs wrtier Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin and Central Television and All-Union Radio political observer Vladimir Yakovlevich Tsvetov]

Major Arms Talks Problems

[Text] [Tsvetov] Hello, comrades. During the meeting between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs and a group of Soviet political observers the question arose as to how the situation in the world should be assessed. In which direction are things moving, toward peace or toward war? All the world's people are asking this kind of question at present, and Comrade Gromyko set out the viewpoint of the Soviet people as follows: The situation now is very complex, and at times it is dangerous. The unexpected can happen. One must be on one's guard. Of course, the most radical means of putting right the complex international situation are universal and complete disarmament and the banning of nuclear weapons, with universal and complete control. But the United States and its allies do not want to implement this measure. At the same time, the world cannot live under the permanent threat of a nuclear conflict. The Soviet Union, therefore, having in mind the complete destruction of nuclear weapons everywhere, proposes that, for the present, agreement should be reached on the main problems, the most pressing problems of nuclear disarmament. In the Soviet Union's opinion there ought to be discussion in the first place about preventing an arms race in space and about reducing strategic armaments and medium-range nuclear weapons. Furthermore, the talks on these three most important issues should be conducted as a complex.

[Bovin] Indeed, generally speaking there are two great problems: on the one hand that of preventing an arms race in space, insofar as this has not yet started, and on the other, that of calling a halt to and of slowing down the arms race on earth as a first step. Of course, when the joint Soviet-U.S. statement in Geneva was published people gave a sigh of relief, because the question was a very complicated one and it was very unclear as to whether or not they would agree; but for all that they did agreee. Of course this pleases everyone, because it is indeed hard to live in a peace of that kind, beneath the equilibrium of fear. People want to move over from confrontation to detente once again, to disarmament, and the understanding between ourselves and the Americans in Geneva indeed runs along the channel of the feelings of hundreds of millions of people. Unfortunately, comrades, it is now necessary to voice the "but" or the "however" or the "at the same time" or however else you want to put it, because, of course, of what happened in Geneva, and this I repeat was very good. But this was the first step, as Andrey Andreyevich said there in Geneva, and the path ahead is very complex, very difficult, very tortuous; and it is a path on which all kinds of unpleasant surprises are also possible. Essentially the understanding that has been reached is an understanding on procedure.

[Shishlin] In Geneva it was formulated thus: the subject and the purpose of the talks.

[Bovin] Yes, yes, we will discuss this particular issue, we will set up three working groups, and our ultimate goal is such and such: But it is from this point on that the main thing begins. What is the main thing? We have our positions, and the Americans have theirs.

Coming to an agreement means combining these positions in some way; it means finding a solution that would suit both ourselves and the Americans. Neither side can lay claim to 100 percent acceptance, so to speak, of its own proposals -- that would not be realistic -- and that is understood by both ourselves and the Americans. Finding this field of common, joint interests, designating this field -- this will be a mutually acceptable compromise. Furthermore, there are of course no prior conditions here, nor can there be, though there is simply one premise that has been set in advance: the principle of the sides' equality has to be observed. Yes, let us suppose that we are limiting and reducing, but this identical security of the sides, this parity, must be preserved at all stages of the various reductions and limitations that there might be. If the Americans uphold this, then of course it will be possible to reach agreement -- I would like to stress that. There is optimism, but it is an optimism that is extremely restrained.

Other States' Positions

[Shishlin] To that I would add some pros and cons. All that Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich has been saying is supported by the flow of statements, specially directed statements, being issued from Washington at this very moment. These statements stake out, so to speak, the old U.S. positions, which in their day, as is known, led to the breakdown of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. The fact that the Americans are continuing to implement the whole of those vast military programs which are on everyone's lips also indicated that optimism must be restrained to the maximum: I mean the modernization of the strategic triad, the plans for space militarization, although it is now being said that it is only a question of scientific research and experimental design development. All that is true. Yet at the same time one has to take into consideration the psychological and political climate that has now come into being in the world. I think that we must all the same approach Soviet-U.S. relations not as something isolated from the overall fabric of international relations, but as part of these relations. Here I would like to draw our listeners' attention to the fact that it is planned to hold a conference of heads of state and government of the six -- that is, India, Greece, Argentina, Mexico, Sweden and Tanzania...

[Bovin interrupts] Yes, this is going to be an interesting event, it is going to be interesting.

[Shishlin resumes] ... On 28 January. In May last year those countries signed a joint declaration calling upon the nuclear powers to ban the testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons systems. This is a very interesting meeting. As far as our country and our allies and many other states are concerned, they have received very favorably the initiatives of this group of six nonaligned states. On the other hand, a fairly large number of meetings of statesmen from different bourgeois countries has taken place, and attention is drawn by the fact that the political declarations and statements made in January 1985, all the declarations and statements include as an invariable position approval of the Soviet-U.S. accord, and the hope that no matter how difficult, no matter how complex the problems that face the Soviet and American participants in the talks, a reasonable compromise is nevertheless possible.

[Bovin] You are quite right. Of course -- I agree with you -- pressure from world public opinion is undoubtedly taking place and to some extent Washington cannot fail to take it into account. I am willing to agree with you in this respect: Yes, such pressure does exist, and perhaps it will lead to some improvements, not merely in words, but in positions. That would be good.

[Tsvetov] Belgium's position is extremely noteworthy. It is not by chance that THE WASHINGTON POST wrote the following in connection with the visit to the United States by the Belgian prime minister and in connection with the talks that took place there. THE WASHINGTON POST wrote: An alliance that cannot achieve the implementation of its own decisions is an alliance in trouble.

[Bovin] We ought to explain to the comrades listening to us that according to the NATO timetable, the deployment of 48 cruise missiles is due to begin in March in Belgium. The Belgians do not want them. There is very strong opposition to them there, not just among the lower classes but in parliament and in the government. As things presently stand, the Belgian prime minister has explained to Reagan that the deployment of the cruise missiles will not commence in March. In March some new political decision will be made. I can understand the Europeans' alarm, because they regard U.S. policy in general as a covert form, at least, of hegemonism in West Europe. This is not stated by officials; it is written by journalists. But I think that some figures from official circles perhaps think in that way, too.

[Tsvetov] Radio listeners know, of course, about the U.S. Pershing II nuclear missile accident in the FRG. As a result, 3 people were killed and 16 injured. Do you think that the West German authorities were permitted to take part in the investigation into the causes of the accident, which might have had disastrous consequences? Nothing of the kind! The West German authorities had no authority in their own land. They were not even admitted to the location of the U.S. military base where the missile caught fire. One West German newspaper wrote with acrimony that Americans treat FRG inhabitants in precisely the same way they treat Negroes. I have talked about this in order to confirm your line of thought, Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, about U.S. policy being perceived by some West Europeans as a covert form of hegemonism. It is interesting that some West European figures are trying to use this assessment of U.S. policy toward West Europe in order to justify the unwillingness of Britain and France to eliminate their medium-range nuclear weapons. In this connection Comrade Gromyko said that the Soviet Union does not raise this issue as being one whereby Britain and France must just eliminate their nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union insists only on the British and French missiles' being taken into account: That is to say, if the British and French nuclear weapons are retained, then American nuclear weapons must be reduced by a corresponding number. For no matter how relationships might develop up within the Western camp, to use the figurative expression of Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, it is a single campaign, a campaign taking place on one side of the barricade.

Space Arms Problem

And now I would like to return to the fact that the United States characterizes its large-scale defense plan as defensive. In other words, it is trying to convince us and the whole of the world's public that systems fit to wage "star wars" are purely defensive measures. In my view, Robert Bowman, president of the U.S. Institute for Space and Security Studies, has spoken very much to the point: His words deserve to be quoted in full. Systems for "star wars" are not purely defensive systems, Bowman wrote, they are not even defensive systems in the first instance. Defensive weapons are, for example, shore artillery, Bowman continues. It is situated on your coastline, aimed at the sea, and can fire at vessels which violate your 3-mile zone. An antiaircraft battery is defensive: it is situated on your territory and is a danger only to alien airplanes if they invade your airspace. But space weapons, Bowman writes, orbit the earth, flying above the airspace of potential opponents. These weapons can destroy anything in space, as well as on the territory of other sovereign states. They resemble very much the battleship New Jersey, the specialist on space weapons concludes.

And we all remember well what actions the United States undertook with the aid of the battleship New Jersey. Its deck artillery destroyed Lebanese towns and villages and killed Lebanese women, children and old people. Were the shots from the New Jersey defensive? Even the United States itself does not venture now to call them that. The United States is about to impart the same defensive character -- quotations -- to space weapons as well.

[Bovin] There are several themes for commentaries here, but all the same, the main theme is the problem of space at the moment. People are writing most of all about what happened in Geneva, about the talks that are going to begin: People are writing most of all about space issues, and this is perfectly understandable, because, on the whole, there is either the possibility of reaching an agreement and then of changing something radically for the better, or we are standing on the threshold of a new, enormous twist in the arms race. That, in fact, is what space means. And it must be said that the Americans -- after all, what are they saying now? What arms race in space? But there are no weapons of any sort there! We are involved in purely scientific research work. No one can deny us that. We are not violating the treaty on antimissile defense; we are not violating the UN Charter; we are not violating any agreement; we are involved in scientific work. And now, if as a result of this scientific work -- incidentally, at the moment $26 billion is to be spent on it, one can imagine the scale of this work -- well then, if as a result of this work we establish that it is possible to make a reliable antimissile defense system, then we will submit this issue for discussion: that is the logic of the Americans. That is, well, like a marsh of sorts; you can see green grass growing. Everything is quiet. You take a step, and you have landed in a marsh. Well, it is roughly the same logic. If the scientists are beginning to think about something concrete, let us assume, in 10 years. Can we fall behind the Americans for those 10 years? This is absolutely naive. So, it makes no difference if they begin to do this; we will begin to do it, too.

[Tsvetov] I agree with that absolutely. Then, Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, there is past experience after all.

[Bovin] Well, here one might give the following kind of primitive example: let us assume I have got two Colts in my pocket and you have two Colts. I say: Let us each take a Colt and throw them out into the sea. Well, that, of course, is psychologically difficult, if you have something in your pocket, to take it out and throw it away. But, inasmuch as you and I are about to go and buy a third Colt, well, I am saying: Come on, hold it, let's not buy a third Colt. Well, that, psychologically, is somehow easier, and that is why we are proposing, while nothing has yet been started: Let us stop.

[Shishlin] What must also be said here is that the Soviet Union is by no means saying: This is the prevention of the militarization of space, and herein lies the whole meaning of the Geneva accord. Nothing of the sort: the Soviet Union is striving for both prevention of the militarization of space and for deep reduction in strategic armaments and medium-range armaments.

[Bovin] Yes, of course.

[Tsvetov] That same solution of issues as a set...

[Bovin interrupts] As a set, of course.

[Tsvetov resumes] Incidentally, on that subject, whether they want it or not, even some of the most zealous opponents of any accords with the Soviet Union themselves unwittingly confirm the necessity of solving the issues as a complex. Here in my hands I have the words of one American publicist, (Massey Cox), who is regarded as a specialist in the sphere of space defense. I will quote: When the U.S. Pershing II missiles are fully deployed in West Germany, they will be capable of striking Soviet targets in less than 10 minutes. The missiles that will be installed on Trident submarines, just as the MX missiles, also represent first-strike weapons. If, simultaneously, we have a defensive shield for our ballistic missiles and the means for destroying Soviet early-warning satellites, (Cox) stresses, theoretically, we will have the possibility of deterring the Soviet Union with ultimatums. That is yet another argument in favor of solving the problems as a complex.

Continued U.S. Arms Buildup

[Bovin] And that is the point, because in practice, the Americans want to preserve the whole of their offensive triad, and to add that same space shield. Conditions are thereby created either for blackmail or even for a first strike, because then they will think: Very well, we will strike, and then we will defend ourselves against a retaliatory strike. And it is in this psychology, and in this logic that a huge danger lies. Well, you mentioned, incidentally, the Trident II system. That is very interesting. Recently the Americans launched their seventh Ohio-class submarine, the Alaska. And here arises a very curious topic: After all, what is taking place and what will take place here determines to a great extent the general atmosphere between us and the Americans; and by what is this atmosphere formed? Well, let us see: notwithstanding the fact that the SALT I treaty has expired, and notwithstanding the fact that the SALT II treaty has not been ratified and has no legal force; both we and the Americans are fulfilling, in the basic parameters, what was inscribed in those treaties. In particular, the SALT II treaty stipulates the following sublimit: Each side -- i.e. we and the Americans - can only have 1,200 missiles, surface-based or on submarines, with multiple warheads. So -- 1200, that is the ceiling. Well, now, the Americans have 1,194 of these missiles, meaning that they have 6 missiles to go until they reach the ceiling. Now they have made the Trident, they are launching the Alaska, and here there are 24 missiles with multiple warheads: Meaning that, if they are seriously disposed toward fulfilling what has been written down -- despite the fact that formally it has no legal force -- then they must, well, say they have 18 missiles too many they must either dismantle, say, 18 Minuteman-3, or they must haul onto dry land the Poseidon submarine to a corresponding degree. Its sea-trials are evidently to take place at the end of the year. Then the calculations will begin and then we will see just how the Americans are going to move here. It will be a very important moment from the point of view, well, of clarifying intentions.

[Tsvetov] The U.S. side has so far been trying to turn the question of verifying the observance of the accords reached into a stumbling block for the talks themselves. Comrade Gromyko recalled that as early as the time when nuclear weapons had just appeared, the Soviet Union proposed that those weapons should be banned for good and that agreement should be reached for the broadest and most comprehensive control of observance of the ban. The United States and the other capitalist countries did not go along with that. Now they are putting the question thus: A number of arms spheres and systems, in particular the space systems, are not verifiable. How can one claim that certain weapon systems are not verifiable, or that the verification mechanisms are imperfect, before those mechanisms have been tested in practice, and even before those limits that would have to be controlled in the future have been worked out? And another thing: The scope of verification must correspond to the nature and scope of the arms limitation undertakings themselves. Comrade Gromyko spoke clearly about this: We are ready to study today proposals envisaging universal and complete disarmament, under universal and complete international verification.

We are ready to study today proposals envisaging universal and complete disarmament, under universal and complete international verification.

Thus, posing the issue as if it were impossible to carry out verification on space armaments is essentially an attempt to avoid discussion of the problems related to preventing the militarization of space.

[Bovin] Yes indeed, because, with respect, we too need verification. As Andrey Andreyevich rightly said, the margin of trust in Americans is very small. We too need to verify how they are behaving. We stand for verification. I repeat that we want this verification, and we are ready to discuss these matters quite concretely, but not abstractly. I repeat, it must be in connection with the accords that are reached.

Arms Agreements, Treaties

[Shishlin] I think it is very important on the threshold of the Soviet-American talks that care should be taken to ensure a good political climate for Soviet-U.S. relations in general, but not only for Soviet-U.S. relations. The reason is that, despite the great significance and importance of the problems of halting the arms race, numerous other very complicated problems still remain on the side, and they breed mistrust and suspicion, and naturally make it more difficult to achieve a breakthrough toward mutual understanding and mutually acceptable solutions. In this connection, of course, if one is to take an essentially realistic view of the very difficult and clearly long job ahead, then this must be accompanied by energetic efforts by the United States itself, in order to restore at least to some degree the good and constructive elements that once existed in Soviet-U.S. relations. I have in mind in particular trade relations, and also the agreement with the United States regarding the basis for mutual relations.

[Bovin] For example, there are two agreements -- not ratified by the United States -- which are practically ready and are connected with testing, and with peaceful nuclear explosions.

[Tsvetov] Yes, Andrey Andreyevich said that outside the framework of the accord on the agenda of the forthcoming talks there remain a large number of issues which could be solved independently. They include those two treaties.

[Bovin] Yes, of course. There are the two treaties, and clearly, given the desire, they could very quickly be brought to condition, so to speak, and ratified. This would be an additional contribution to the atmosphere of trust.

[Tsvetov] I would like to remind listeners which two treaties we are talking about. Here goes: At the beginning of the sixties, the multilateral treaty currently in force was concluded, banning the testing of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere, in space and under water. Then in 1974 the USSR and the United States agreed to limit the force of underground nuclear explosions to no more than 150 kilotonnes. Finally in 1976 the Soviet Union and the United States agreed on a number of rules applying to underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. These two treaties are ready but, as Aleksandr Yevgenyevich said, they have not yet been ratified. In the meantime, trilateral talks between the USSR, the United States and Britain began in 1980 for a complete ban on nuclear tests. These talks were broken off and the U.S. Administration has so far refused to resume them. I will also remind listeners that the Soviet Union addressed to the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, France and the PRC a proposal that all powers possessing nuclear weapons should freeze all available nuclear armaments with respect to quantity and quality.

This could be done easily, insofar as the USSR and the United States now have a military-strategic balance. However, the United States refused to support the Soviet proposal, as it does not want to maintain such a balance.

I would also like to say the following: Among the questions of nuclear disarmament which can be solved independently there is also one about the adoption by the nuclear powers of undertaking not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union made such an undertaking on 15 June 1982 at the UN General Assembly Second Extraordinary Session on Disarmament. Our listeners probably remember that the United States and the NATO countries did not respond to the Soviet appeal, although, if one were to believe U.S. assertions about a desire for peace, it should have responded positively to that appeal.

We began our conversation today with a question about what assessment can be given to the situation in the world. Are we moving toward peace or toward war? In order that the world might move toward peace and not toward war, the Soviet Union is ready to go its half of the way. This is motivated not only by our world view, not only by our adherence to peace, but also by the experience of history. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko says in his address to GDR readers of his collection of articles and speeches just published in German, which was published in the papers today, that every thinking person cannot fail to ask himself the question: Was World War II inevitable? Clearly it could have been prevented, Comrade Chernenko stresses, if only the peoples and governments of Europe had opposed collectively, as the Soviet Union was proposing, Hitler's annexationist claims. This was not done, Comrade Chernenko writes, first of all because the leaders of capitalist Europe then, in their class blindness, declared the Soviet threat as more dangerous. The Hitlerites and their minions naturally tried to take advantage of this. Regrettably, in our time too there are forces -- and not only in the United States -- who justify the aggressiveness of their policy and the arms race by referring to a threat from the East, Comrade Chernenko's address goes on to say. It is therefore even more useful to recall the devastation that may result from such false premises and false political conclusions that are drawn from them. The blame for the deterioration of the international situation falls entirely upon imperialist reaction, Comrade Chernenko points out. By calling for an improvement of the climate in the world, Comrade Chernenko stresses, the CPSU begins from the premise that the present course for achieving military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Treaty countries, which is followed by the most reactionary circles of U.S. imperialism and a number of U.S. allies in NATO, including of course the FRG too, a course which is dangerous for the security of the peoples, is a course which is historically doomed to fail. With this, I would like to end our conversation. All the best to you.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS & ANSWERS'

LD182113 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1312 GMT 18 Jan 85

["International Situation: Questions and Answers" program presented by Yevgeniy Kachanov with Valentin Zorin, political observer of All-Union Radio and Television; Jaime Barrios, member of the Salvador Communist Party Political Committee; Boris Andriantov commentator of All-Union Radio; and (Anatoliy Tonin), not further identified]

Arms Issues, Soviet 'Threat'

[Excerpt] [Kachanov] Good day, esteemed comrades. While preparing for this program, I noted that our current mailbag contains more letters on Soviet-U.S. relations than ever before. The interest in this subject is quite understandable.

After all, the international situation as a whole depends to a great extent on the state of relations between our two countries. However, the results of the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR Foreign minister, and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, are another reason for the heightened interest in this problem. The authors of the letters welcome the agreement reached there to start new talks on the entire range of questions relating to nuclear and space armaments. (Yakov Tikhonovich Makarov) from the village of (Krivozerye) in Penza Oblast, a regular listener of our program, writes that the question of curbing the suicidal nuclear arms race and preventing the militarization of space is vitally important for all the peoples. Our family, like all other Soviet people, sincerely hopes that positive results that will steer the development of international relations into a peaceful channel will be achieved at the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks, whose subject and objectives have been clearly defined, writes (Vasiliy Dmitriyevich Chichkanov) from Kremenchug, in his letter. At the same time several of our listeners, including (Bykova) a pensioner from Orel, express doubt about the readiness of the U.S. side to take the necessary steps to prevent the militarization of near-earth space. (Uliskov), a listener at Pobeda Kolkhoz in Kumsangirskiy Rayon of the Tajik SSR, asks: Can one hope that the long-awaited detente in the world will arrive in 1985? Another question which often crops up in your letters is: Has the U.S. position on the question of nuclear armaments changed? It is asked, in particular, by (Aleksey Vasilyevich Guguchkin), a labor veteran from the town of Sterlitamak, and (Aleksandr Tyutrin) from the town of Orekhovo-Zuyevo in Moscow Oblast, a regular listener of our program.

I shall pass these and other letters, esteemed comrades, to Professor Valetin Sergeyevich Zorin, Central Television and All-Union Radio political observer, who is taking part in our program. You know, comrades, that Valentin Sergeyevich was in Geneva to cover the meeting. You saw his on-the-scene reports on television. And I do not think it is necessary to remind our listeners that Valentin Sergeyevich also covered previous Soviet-U.S. meetings. Here is a question asked by Comrade (Sigayev) from Novosibirsk: There is, presumably, a serious difference in the nature of what took place before and what is taking place now. At that time we were hoping for the continuation of the spirit of detente. Now we want to return to what we had before. But the situation in the world unquestionably has changed, above all the nature of the confrontation between the two leading powers in the world, the USSR and the United States. In the West they tend to claim that the reason for the deterioration in the contemporary international situation is the so-called Soviet military threat. What can one say about this? Over to you, Valentin Sergeyevich.

[Zorin] As far as the theory of the West about a Soviet military threat is concerned, one hardly needs to speak to our listeners in detail about the complete absurdity and falsity of these myths put out by bourgeois propaganda. It goes without saying that no Soviet military threat exists. This myth was needed by those Western circles, above all in the United States, who have an interest in further escalating the arms race and in obtaining more and more improper profits from military deals.

Geneva Issues, Space Arms

In reply to those listeners who ask about the specific features of the Geneva meeting between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and George Shultz, who ask how this meeting differed from other international meetings, including other Soviet-U.S. meetings, one needs to say of course that the main point of the meeting was not the external circumstances in which it was held.

The characteristic feature of the Geneva meeting between the leader of Soviet diplomacy and the U.S. secretary of state was the moment at which this meeting took place. The Geneva meeting was, I would say, extremely necessary. It took place at a time when it was impossible not to hold such a meeting. This is because of the extremely great increase there has been in the dangerousness of the present international situation. Indeed, according to certain data the quantity of nuclear weapons which has been accumulated in the world's atomic arsenals is so great that it is quite simply difficult to imagine what could be perpetrated with these weapons. According to this data there are now 60,000 nuclear warheads in these arsenals. These warheads are capable of killing 50 billion people or destroying our planet at least 10 times over. To this one needs to add the fact that there is now the threat of an extension of the arms race into space. This makes the situation still more dangerous, if only because -- and this is the view of many authoritative specialists -- weapons deployed in space are even more difficult to check on than weapons deployed on earth.

It was precisely in connection with all these circumstances that Comrade Chernenko stressed: the position now is as follows: either the militarization of space will be prevented or it will become a source of manacing danger threatening all mankind. Agreement on these questions must be reached without delay -- before space weapons are deployed, before an escalation in the space arms race, the consequences of which cannot be predicted, takes place. Tomorrow may be too late. That is how the Soviet leader described the problem. It was quite obvious that urgent efforts are needed to be made to prevent further development of the arms race as a whole, and to prevent the militarization of space in particular. It was in these circumstances that the Soviet Union put forward the initiative to hold the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva.

Need For 'New' Talks

[Kachanov] Valentin Sergeyevich, we were the initiators of both the Geneva meeting and the forthcoming talks. This is unquestionably further evidence of the Soviet Union's peace-loving intentions. But the U.S. press is still alleging, in various ways, that this is merely a return to the previous talks which, as they put it, the Soviet Union itself broke off. As it happens, you broached this question during the meeting with Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko.

[Zorin] As our listeners will evidently recall, Andrey Andreyevich very firmly, plainly, and definitely stressed that there could be no question of continuing the previous talks. He stressed that it was a question of completely new talks. Incidentally, it is interesting to note that during the Geneva meeting the U.S. delegation at first tried to behave as if it was merely a question of resuming the talks which were held previously in Geneva, which were broken off there. They used the words: resumption of the talks, and, return to the talks. But the Soviet delegation stated very firmly that the former talks could not be continued. They were wrecked -- wrecked because of the U.S. delegation. After they were wrecked and the Soviet Union was forced to leave the talks, a completely new situation arose which made it impossible to simply continue the talks, which were wrecked because of the United States. The need for completely new talks arose.

What does this newness consist of? What is the fundamental difference between the forthcoming talks in Geneva and the ones that took place before? Well, as our listeners will obviously recall, the talks held previously in Geneva were conducted by two separate delegations -- two separate Soviet delegations and two separate U.S. delegations, on two separate problems. One delegation negotiated on strategic armaments, on the problem of ICBMs with a range of many, many thousands of kilometers. Another delegation negotiated on the problem of so-called medium-range weapons.

But after the United States foisted its medium-range Pershing II missiles on some of its NATO allies, after the deployment of these missiles near the borders of the Soviet Union began, the situation changed completely. As Andrey Andreyevich stated during his television interview, in general it makes no difference to people whether they die from a missile which has flown 10,000 km or from the warhead of a missile which has flown 3,000 km. There is no difference. In other words, the reason for holding separate talks on strategic armaments and medium-range weapons has disappeared. It is quite obvious that it is essential to discuss this question as a complex.

That is one circumstance which makes the forthcoming talks completely new. To this has been added the extremely important circumstances that you already mentioned -- the emergence of the real threat of the militarization of space. These questions are linked in the closest possible way. Without a solution of the problems linked with preventing the militarization of space, it is pointless to hold talks on questions like ICBM's, strategic missiles, and medium-range weapons. And for this reason a certain amount of anxiety results from certain statements by Western figures, U.S. figures, attesting to the fact that they would like to conduct specific talks concerning medium-range missiles and strategic arms. but, would like to hold some kind of seminar where space weapons are concerned. As it were, at the coming negotiations, adopting decisions on th first question, and exchanging views on the second. That way will not work.

Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and the Soviet leaders stress that the question is very closely linked, and without a solution to the problems related to the impermissibility of the militarization of space, no other questions can be resolved.

Geneva Meeting 'Difficult'

[Kachanov] Valentin Sergeyevich, here is another question which you put to Comrade Gromyko. You said that the impression had been given that the conversations had been difficult. I would like to ask you, as an analyst, a political observer, and an eyewitness to the events, about this, as I think it would be of interest to all our listeners.

[Zorin] Well, as you remember, Andrey Andreyevich confirmed our impression, saying that the talks were very difficult and at times complex, if not tense, in the political sense of this word. Indeed, the talks were difficult and I must say that when I arrived at the Geneva airport, just after the arrival of the U.S. delegation, and saw in the delegation some figures whom I knew and and about whose positions I knew, right away I decided that the talks would be difficult. When I saw Richard Perle, one of the Pentagon leaders and a very close Weinberger associate, a man known for having said doggedly for several years that there is no point in holding talks with the Russians, that there is no point in seeking accord with the Soviet Union, that the United States must pursue its course of stepping up the arms race, and so on and so forth, in the retinue of the U.S. secretary of state, I found myself asking: Why did they bring a figure like Perle to Geneva? What will he do here? What line will he pursue? And I must say that he was not the only such hawk in the U.S. delegation.

It is perfectly clear that those circles in Washington that are not interested in accord between the USSR and the United States were doing all they could to see that none was achieved in Geneva too. Indeed, our listeners can probably picture for themselves the mood of those U.S. corporations which are already counting on major profits connected with the space arms race.

For this reason they are doing everything possible to resist accord being reached, and for this reason they sent to Geneva their representatives who evidently did all they could not to promote the success of the meeting.

As I said, however, there were circumstances which may be placed on the other side of the balance. I already mentioned the mood of the U.S. public, and the fact that millions of Americans recognize the reality of the threat that has arisen. There are also economic considerations. The U.S. national debt has now reached more than $1 trillion.

This year the budget deficit, that is the amount by which expenditure exceeds revenue, comes to $210 billion, and this is very dangerous for the U.S. economy. It is characteristic that the U.S. Treasury secretary recently stated that if the budget deficit is not speedily eliminated: We will lose our economy. That is how matters stand. If the military-industrial corporation leaders think of nothing but their vast profits, there exist influential circles in the United States who clearly appreciate the dangerous consequences for the U.S. economy of the present scale of the arms race, and understand that one way or another these budget deficits must be eliminated and the national debt reduced, otherwise there may be very dangerous consequences. All these circumstances taken together are now evidently making the leaders of the Washington administration amend the course it has been following in past years.

To what extent the readiness to change the political course is real, to what extent that is not merely words, statements, but true readiness to take real steps, will be possible to judge only in the course of time.

Outlook for Talks

[Kachanov] Valentin Sergeyevich, perhaps you could say a few words... We know that so far neither the date nor the make-up of the coming negotiations have been agreed upon, but it is no doubt already possible to make some conjectures about the outlook for these negotiations and about their outcome.

[Zorin] Well, the fact that these negotiations will apparently begin without delay is clear. This has been stated. Everyone appreciates that there is no time to lose, and I think it is also clear that the talks will be very difficult.

Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko said during his television conversation with political observers that not even 100 wise man could foretell the result of the talks. This is really connected both with the very great complexity of the existing problems, and with the serious divergences in the sides' positions -- very great divergences -- and with the fact I already mentioned, that it is still difficult to judge what will prevail in Washington: realistic appraisals of the position which has arisen; an understanding of the fact that it can no longer continue like this; an understanding that Washington's present course, the course which it followed in the first 4 years in power in the U.S. Republican Party administration, is a course which leads to stalemate, a course fraught with immense dangers. Willscober view of the situation prevail, or will the mercenary interests of the military-industrial complex come out on top? At present it is impossible to say with full certainty, and thus it is clearly still too early to forecast the possible outcome of the talks.

I would like to cite Comrade Chernenko's statements which stressed not so long ago that the world has changed radically. You cannot resolve problems by force. This has already been demonstrated more than once, in the experience of the United States itself too. Damaging the security of others does not strengthen one's own security. Hopes of obtaining military supremacy in the hope of gaining the upper hand in a nuclear war, cannot be realized. The Soviet Union does not strive for military supremacy over things, but neither will it permit supremacy over itself. Perhaps there are some in the United States who find this difficult to accept, but the fact that our two states can only conduct affairs as equals, taking account of each other's legitimate interests, must be acknowledged. There is no reasonable alternative to this.

On the question, of how soon this idea that there is no reasonable alternative to taking account of each other's legitimate interests, gets through to the Washington leaders, depends the success of the coming talks.

[Kachanov] Thank you, Valentin Sergeyevich.

REAGAN INAUGURATION FOR SECOND TERM REPORTED

Presented as 'Triumph'

LD202025 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Jan 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; A. Druzhinin video report from Washington]

[Text] The final preparations for the gala ceremony with which the Reagan administration has decided to mark the next 4 years in power are being completed in the U.S. capital. Stands for 140,000 guests of honor invited to attend the presidential inaugurarion are being erected near the White House and the Capital. The U.S. press reports that the ceremony will cost $12 million. Everything is subordinate to a single aim -- to create an atmosphere of the Reagan administration's triumph. It is to precisely this end that the U.S. Information Agency has specially issued an advertising pamphlet which begins with President Reagan's florid phrase that following the first 4 years of his being in power, America is enjoying peace and its highest hopes are flourishing.

And should one be surprised that not a word is said in this pamphlet, nor in the ceremonial speeches to be heard in Washington, about the serious problems borne by millions of people in the United States. The past 4 years have been years of a broad offensive by the Reagan administration on the vital interests and rights of Americans. This administration has marked that beginning of a fresh 4 years in power with further cuts in budget expenditure on social needs. Allocations for public health and medical aid for the aged will be cut again, as well those to programs for job education for young people. There are still more than 8 million unemployed Americans. But the ones who have not only not lost out, but made strong gains as a result of the present administration's rule, are the U.S. military. The last 4 years have been distinguished by the United States' aggression against Grenada, military interference in the Near East, and the undeclared war the United States is waging against the people of Nicaragua.

No, the Reagan administration has obviously not fulfilled its vow to strive for peace, undertaken 4 years ago. Nor have its promises to ensure the well-being and prosperity of all Americans been fulfilled. And the fuss of the forthcoming festive ceremonies will not make millions of people in America believe in the alluring promises which now are again being lavishly made in Washington.

Speech Glorifies Achievements

LD211803 Moscow TASS in English 1746 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Washington January 21 TASS -- President Reagan was today publicly sworn in for his second four-year term in the White House. After taking oath, Reagan delivered a speech which actually amounted to glorification of the "achievements" of his administration during the first four-year term. He made it clear that he would continue to pursue an economic course which is practice is tantamount to fresh severe slashes in spending on major socio-economic programmes.

Only the military budget will escape cuts. As Reagan stated, a good deal is yet to be done in the military build-up, which has become unprecedented under the present administration. What also attracts attention is the President's reiteration of Washington's intention to intensify its programme of spreading the arms race into space.

The inauguration ceremony took place not outdoors on the Capitol Hill, according to tradition, but in the Congress.

The authorities called off traditional festivities, including a parade on Pennsylvania Avenue, which was to follow the presidential motorcade from the Congress to the White House. These changes in the programme were explained by the unusually cold weather: the temperature in Washington plunged to minus 19 degrees centigrade.

Comments on U.S.-USSR Talks

LD212053 Moscow TASS in English 2033 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Washington January 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

President Reagan was today inaugurated for his second four-year term in a public ceremony here.

Having taken oath, Reagan made a speech in which he touted the work done by his administration during his first term in office. He claimed, in particular, that the efforts of the administration had been aimed at strengthening peace and security, although everyone knows that during those four years the United States had kept spurring on the arms race.

The President tried to justify this course with the stereotype allegations about the mythical "Soviet threat," with "the greatest military build-up" of offensive weapons by the Soviet Union, and with the need to take care of U.S. security. It is common knowledge, however, that it was the Reagan administration that initiated programmes to develop and deploy first-strike weapons, such as MX and Trident-2 missiles and the B-1 bomber, and that began to deploy its first-strike nuclear Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe in close proximity of the Soviet Union's border.

The President had special praise for his "star wars" programme envisioning the development of a large anti-missile defence system with space-based components, threatening to spread the arms race to space, and jeopardizing the Soviet-U.S. treaty restricting anti-missile systems.

Reagan stressed in his speech the importance and urgency of the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks at which, according to him, the United States would not be "just discussing limits on any further increase of nuclear weapons" but would "seek, instead, to reduce them." However, even in that context the President did not specify whether the United States intended to take a constructive stand at the talks on space weapons.

Reagan also praised the activity of his administration in the economic and social fields. According to him, the process of "renewal" was initiated and the living standards of the population were improved. Facts, however, are different. During the Reagan administration the federal budget deficit reached unprecedented proportions, mostly because of the continued growth of U.S. military spending. Social conflicts causec by the onslaught of reaction on the interests of the mass of the working people were brought to a head. The number of Americans living below the official poverty line reached 34 million because of the administration's cuts in spending on socio-economic needs.

The President made it clear that his administration intended to continue slashing social spending to "release" funds for militarist programmes. In fiscal 1986, for instance, military spending is planned at 313.7 billion dollars.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GARY HART VISIT TO MOSCOW

Meets With Officials

PM181531 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Visit to Moscow"]

[Text] American Senator G. Hart (Democrat from Colorado) arrived in Moscow 16 January at the invitation of the USSR Parliamentary Group. He was met at the airport by G.A. Arbatov, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other officials.

On 17 January the guest visited V.I. Lenin's Mausoleum. He laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall. On the same day L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, met with the American senator.

There was an exchange of opinions on urgent questions of the contemporary world situation as well as on certain questions of Soviet-U.S. relations. During the discussion of international problems, the Soviet side emphasized that the Soviet state's foreign policy initiatives demonstrate the USSR's good will and its determination to strengthen peace and the peoples' security in practice. The mutual desire to improve Soviet-U.S. relations was expressed. The accord reached at Geneva regarding the object and aim of the Soviet-U.S. talks on questions of space and nuclear arms is a significant step in this direction. S.A. Losev, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other officials participated in the talks.

Visits USA, Canada Institute

PM211124 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit to Institute"]

[Text] Senator G. Hart visited the USSR Academy of Sciences United States and Canada Institute 18 January. He addressed Soviet scientists working on the problems of the North American Continent and talked about the United States' foreign policy course. Taking part in the talks at the institute were V.V. Zagladin, deputy chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, and Institute Director G.A. Arbatov, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy.

Seen Off by Arbatov

LD211019 Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 21 TASS -- American Senator Gary Hart, a Democrat from Colorado, left the Soviet Union today. He stayed here at the invitation of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR. The guest was seen off at the airport by Georgiy Arbatov, a deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and other officials.

WEINBERGER TRYING TO 'SPOIL' ARMS TALKS

LD181411 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1310 GMT 18 Jan 85

["Crazy Ideas" — TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Jan (TASS) -- TASS military affairs observer Vladimir Bogachev writes:

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger recently made a series of public statements which aimed to distort and even revise the substance of the joint Soviet-U.S. statement

on the subject and aims of the forthcoming talks between the USSR and United States on nuclear and space weapons.

Weinberger and his entourage now are making really desperate efforts to pile up as many obstacles as possible to make things difficult from the very start for real progress to be made to halt the arms race and eliminate the threat of nuclear war. The Pentagon boss, posing as a reckless bully-boy, is discoursing on his intention to "make the Russians" agree with plans for the militarization of space, and is pretending that during the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva "the question was not decided" about studying the problems of space and nuclear weapons in interrelation.

Striving to spoil prospects for the talks, Weinberger insists that the latest tests on U.S. anti-satellite weapons must be held in March; moreover, the impression is being created that, for the sake of this aim, he is prepared to resign himself even to the Soviet Union abandoning the moratorium on putting this type of system into space. He is ardently defending his plans to continue the deployment of medium range American nuclear missiles in Western Europe, irrespective of the outcome of the forthcoming talks.

The head of the Pentagon timed a "leak" of information about secret U.S. Air Force documents, which envisage the "securing and retention of U.S. military supremacy in space," to coincide with the beginning of the talks. Furthermore, speaking on Thursday to Republican leaders of the U.S. Congress, Weinberger asserted that the U.S. program to prepare for waging "star wars" had to be supplemented by the deployment of powerful air defenses. For the umpteenth time Weinberger dragged out the false thesis about a mythical "Soviet military threat," demanding that the congressmen endorse all the Pentagon's requests for nuclear and space armaments.

The question arises as to the extent to which Weinberger's position and his unambiguous aim of undermining the forthcoming talks reflect the aims of the Reagan administration. For what, in the final analysis, is the present U.S. Administration striving? Reasonable, mutually acceptable agreements or the continuation of the arms race?

One gets the impression at the moment that certain U.S. circles feel that if the United States does sit down at the negotiating table in order to discuss arms limitation and reduction, an intensive program to build up mass annihilation systems should be implemented at the same time.

The prospects for the forthcoming talks depend on whether the crazy ideas that are springing from the heads of the militarists come out on top in Washington or whether the proposals of those U.S. circles that are striving for effective, mutually acceptable agreements to reduce the danger of nuclear war gain the upper hand.

DISCOVERY 'SPY SATELLITE' LAUNCH PREVIEWED

LD210926 Moscow TASS in English 0906 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] San Francisco January 21 TASS -- Preparation is being finalized at Cape Canaveral (Florida) in an atmosphere of tight secrecy for the first launch of the space shuttle "Discovery" under the Pentagon's program codenamed "Mission 51-S", scheduled for January 23. According to a report of the LOS ANGELES TIMES newspaper, the space shuttle crew consisting only of military officers are persons faced with the task of carrying the first spy satellite from a new series into an orbit above the territory of the USSR.

The newspaper writes that that, probably, the biggest spy satellite ever launched in the United States and fitted out with most up-to-date eavesdropping equipment is designed to intercept telephone and radio conversations and other electronic signals in the territory of the Soviet Union and to transmit data via another satellite to a ground receiving station located, most probably in Australia.

NUCLEAR SUBMARINE AUGUSTA LAUNCHED IN MAINE

LD201257 Moscow TASS in English 1242 GMT 20 Jan 85

[Text] New York January 20 TASS -- Another nuclear-powered strike submarine, Augusta, of the Los Angeles class has been launched at the Pentagon's shipbuilding yards in Portsmouth (Maine). Addressing the launching ceremony, Senator William Cohen, chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Sea Power, frankly said that Washington attaches much significance to building up the U.S. naval might and ensuring U.S. superiority at sea. The Augusta submarine, he said, will play a strategic role. A fresh demonstration of aggressive strivings of the militaristic circles of the USA was held only a week after the Alaska submarine missile carrier was launched. She is the seventh in number ship capable of carrying up to 24 latest "Trident" nuclear strategic missiles. As the participants in an anti-war demonstration held at the gates of the shipbuilding yard in Portsmouth said, the present day militaristic policy of the Reagan administration is a source of a threat to peace and makes the people of the United States "hostage" to Pentagon's dangerous nuclear preparations.

COMMERCE OFFICIAL CITED ON TRADE PROSPECTS

PM221143 Moscow IZVESIYA in Russian 20 Jan Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] San Francisco January 19 TASS -- A meeting of the working group of the Soviet-United States commerical commission that was held recently in Moscow has made it possible to resume after a prolonged break the discussion of problems of bilateral commercial and economic relations. There was a frank exchange of opinions between representatives of the USSR and the USA. It was characterised by a businesslike approach. Lionel Olmer, under secretary for international trade of the U.S. Department of Commerce, who headed the U.S. delegation said this here at the California Council for International Trade.

Touching upon the possibility of holding new negotiations in this sphere, he said that they might stimulate the widening of commercial ties between the two countries. But Lionel Olmer admitted that the prospects for the development of the Soviet-United States commercial and economic relations might open only on condition of radical changes in the stand of the Reagan administration.

As is known, the White House places various obstacles in the way of the improvement of the ties with the USSR in this sphere, preserves the restrictions on the export of a wide range of U.S. goods to the Soviet Union. This policy of official Washington comes up against a growing opposition in the USA. The discriminatory measures in trade with the USSR damage the United States itself. This damage is manifested, for instance, in the loss of profitable business contacts and possibilities to increase employment in the USA. This was stressed by former U.S. Ambassador to the USSR George Kennan. The newspaper TRIBUNE describes as senseless the U.S. policy in the sphere of export with regard to the USSR. The newspaper cites a statement of representative of the National Association of Manufacturers Bernard O'Keefe in whose opinion the existing system of control over international trade of the USA causes a serious damage above all to the U.S. industry.

GENERAL VESSEY'S PRC VISIT, TALKS SUMMED UP

LD191321 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Text] New York January 19 TASS -- After completing the official part of his visit to Beijing, General John Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, toured north-eastern and eastern China where he was hosted at military units and military facilities. As has already been reported, while in Beijing, he was received by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Defense Minister Zhang Aiping and held talks with Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff of the Chinese Army, inviting him to pay a return visit to the United States. It is believed here that such a return visit will possibly take place as early as the middle of this year.

Judging by American press reports, Vessey's visit laid a solid basis for cooperation between the Armed Forces of the two countries since the American side stressed in the course of the talks in Beijing its interest in this cooperation not being limited to the transfer of military technology to China. The chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff suggested that the Chinese side make provisions, for example, for the possibility of exchanging military experience, including that of the military training of Chinese commanders at American military facilities. That in Beijing they agreed to that placing of the issue is indicated by Vessey's reference to an understanding with Zhao Ziyang that military contacts should be integrated into cooperation between the two countries in the field of military technology transfers.

Officials in Beijing claimed that the issue of preparations for the sale of American military equipment to China had not been raised at all. The opinion is voiced here that although no practical agreements were planned to be signed during Vessey's visit, concrete taling on the subject, that of China's purchases of some kinds of weaponry for the Chinese naval force, will probably take place during the forthcoming visit to China by Melvin Paisley, U.S. assistant secretary of the Navy, slated for later this month.

TASS CITES XINHUA ON PASSENGER PLANE CRASH

LD202013 Moscow TASS in English 1942 GMT 20 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing January 20 TASS -- A passenger plane of China's chief civil aviation agency, flying from Shanghai crashed during landing in the city of Jinan, Shandong Province, on January 18, XINHUA news agency reported. Six crew members and 32 passengers, including three foreigners, died in the crash. Three people were gravely injured.

FURTHER ON JAPANESE SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS

Nakasone Policies Decried

PM211110 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jan 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Vdovin report: "Japanese Socialist Party Congress"]

[Text] Tokyo, 17 Jan -- The Nakasone government's domestic and foreign policies have been subjected to sharp criticism by M. Ishibashi, chairman of the Japanese Socialist Party [JSP] Central Executive Committee. Speaking at the 49th congress of the JSP -- the leading force in the parliamentary opposition -- which opened in Tokyo today, he expressed profound alarm in connection with the ruling circles' growing attempts to flout the Constitution and attack the working people's rights. Ishibashi condemned the course of building up the combat might of Japan's Self-Defense Forces and emasculating the three non-nuclear principles, a course visible in the official authorities' agreement to the deployment of Tomahawk nuclear cruise missiles aboard U.S. 7th Fleet ships and to the entry of U.S. nuclear missile carriers into Japanese ports. The JSP leader called for expansion of the party ranks and its supporters to oppose the government's dangerous policy.

The congress, which is being attended by more than 400 delegates representing over 63,000 party members, will discuss the results of the JSP's activity over the past year and approve an action program for 1985.

Socialist Ties Stressed

PM211258 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Japan Socialist Party Congress"]

[Text] Tokyo, 18 Jan -- The 49th Congress of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) has opened in Tokyo. The delegates from the leading opposition party in Japan are to sum up the results of the JSP's activity last year, discuss and approve the course of action for the forthcoming period, and ratify the directions of party policy in the socioeconomic sphere.

In his welcome speech at the congress, Masahi Ishibashi, chairman of the JSP Central Executive Committee, stated that the main directions of the party's foreign policy activity in 1985 will be to make the utmost effort in the interest of the easing of international tension, disarmament, and the stabilization of the situation on the Korean peninsula. He stressed the immutability of the Japanese Socialists' line of developing friendly relations with the socialist countries.

Document Condemns 'Star Wars'

LD191428 Moscow TASS in English 1024 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Text] Tokyo January 19 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Logachyov reports:

Documents reflecting a serious concern of the Japanese democratic public over the arms race, over the plans of the militarization of outer space harboured by the U.S. ruling circles have been adopted by the 49th Congress of the Socialist Party of Japan that ended here today.

The action program of the Socialist Party of Japan for the current year adopted by the congress points to the growing danger of an outbreak of nuclear war in the Asian and Pacific region as a result of the deployment by the Pentagon of "Tomahawk" cruise nuclear missiles on ships of the U.S. Pacific Fleet and the sending since this year to the Misawa Air Base in the north of Japan of the U.S. "F-16" fighter bombers, designed for dealing nuclear strikes.

The document of the Socialist Party of Japan points out that Prime Minister Nakasone at Washington's bid is taking Japan along the road of its being turned into a strong military power, is undermining its non-nuclear status, as well as the principles banning the export of armaments and curbing the growth of the military budget. Tokyo's sliding to the road of unrestrained military preparations causes anxiety of broad sections of the population of Asian states, it is stressed in the action program of the Japanese socialists.

The congress of the Socialist Party of Japan also adopted a special resolution which condemns the United States preparation for "star wars" and demands that outer space be used in peaceful purposes exclusively.

JAPANESE AID LINKED TO MILITARY TIES WITH U.S.

LD182153 Moscow TASS in English 2059 GMT 18 Jan 85

["What Kind of Aid Is It?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 18 TASS -- TASS news analyst Oleg Shirokov writes: News agencies have reported Japan's intention to discuss with the United States the question of expansion of so-called "strategic aid".

What is this "strategic aid" and where does Tokyo suppose "to render" it in cooperation with Washington? Japan is ready to broaden assistance to pro-American reactionary repressive regimes in different parts of the world. And which of them exactly? And this is no secret either. Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe stated overtly at a press conference in Melbourne, that, as is reported by the JIJI TSUSHINSHA news agency, Japan plans to hold in the near future consultations with the United States on joint financial injections to the military Government of Pakistan, the Seoul regime and the juntas of Central America.

The notorious "strategic aid" which now accounts for the lion's share of Tokyo's programs of cooperation with developing countries, is to be broadened. According to the press, 4,000 million dollars from the sums of that "aid" are now allocated by the Japanese Government's decision for "injections" to the Seoul dictatorial regime, for increasing handouts to Afghan dushmans and bandit formations of Kampuchean reactionaries. And sums of such "strategic aid" are to be increased after conducting consultations with Washington announced by Shintaro Abe.

Japan's readiness to take this step naturally stems from the Japanese leadership's course of further consolidation of the military alliance with Washington and the early implementation of programs of the build-up of the armed forces. That course was reaffirmed at the Tokyo meeting of the leadership of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party of Japan which approved of the draft of the so-called course of action for 1985. In accordance with the draft course of actions it is planned to influence the public opinion with the view of revision of the country's constitution. The cause of discontent of the Liberal Democratic Party is known to be primarily the ninth article of the basic law which prohibits Japan to have military potential and to resort to force for solution of international disputes. The government of the country, it is stressed in the draft, will conduct its policy exclusively from positions of a member of the "Western bloc" and Washington's "true ally".

NURIYEV, DRA COMMERCE MINISTER DISCUSS TRADE

PM181423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Developing Cooperation"]

[Text] On 17 January Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received DRA Minister of Commerce M.K. Jalalar. During the talk, which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere, there was a discussion of several questions of the further development of Soviet-Afghan trade and economic cooperation. E. Mandani, DRA charge d'affaires and interim to the USSR, took part in the talk.

DRA OFFICIAL ON 'PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE' POLICY

PM211026 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Jan 85 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Fanning the Undeclared War"]

[Text] Kabul, 17 Jan -- Revolutionary Afghanistan follows a policy of peaceful coexistence and friendship, of ensuring peace in the region and throughout the world, S. Yuresh, DRA deputy foreign minister, declared. Addressing workers from the Republic's mass news media, he noted that the DRA has repeatedly submitted constructive peace proposals to its neighboring countries with a view to settling the situation around Afghanistan. Nevertheless, the Pakistani militarists, Iran's reactionary circles, and regional reaction, instigated by U.S. imperialism and its allies, continue to fan the undeclared war against the DRA.

DRA COURT HANDS DOWN SENTENCES ON 'BANDITS'

PM211659 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jan 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Court Sentence"]

[Text] Kabul, 20 Jan -- A visiting session of a special revolutionary court has been held in the city of Sheberghan, the administrative center of Jowzjan Province, at which three bandits accused of subversive activities against the DRA appeared before the organs of justice. Under the weight of irrefutable evidence and witnesses' testimonies all three were forced to admit their guilt in full.

The revolutionary court sentenced two bandits to death for the crimes committed, and the third to 13 years' imprisonment.

BAKHTAR CITED ON PAKISTANI SUPPORT FOR 'BANDITS'

LD201834 Moscow TASS in English 1729 GMT 20 Jan 85

[Text] Kabul January 20 TASS -- Tensions are running high in the zone where Afridi tribes settled sown, in Pakistan's North Western Frontier Province. According to BAKHTAR news agency, eight large tribal clans held a jurga [assembly] in January to discuss the worsened situation in the areas due to greater arbitrariness on the part of Pakistani military authorities.

Tribal chiefs and prominent religious figures stated that, relying on Afghan counter-revolutionary units and its own troops, Islamabad sharply intensified unlawful interference in the affairs of free Pashtun tribes. The Pakistani authorities connive at plunder and violence committed by bandits, who have found shelter on Pakistani territory, with regard to local Pashtuns. They discriminate against them when hiring workers, arrest them under invented pretexts.

At the same time, the Ziaul Haq regime creates most favourable conditions for the bandits, specifically, from Gulbuddin Hikmatyar's grouping. They are given money, food, housing and even jobs at the expense of the local population.

The jirga's participants expressed resolute protest against Islamabad's encroachments on the traditional liberties of the Pashtuns and arbitrariness on the part of Afghan counter-revolutionaries. They demanded compensation for the damage caused by Hikmatyar's cutthroats and termination of exercises by the Pakistani Air Force in the regions inhabited by the tribes. The chiefs warned the official authorities that they ordered members of their tribes to disarm the counter-revolutionary rabble on the spot.

The Pakistani military authorities responded by repressions and intimidation to the mounting wave of Pashtun discontent. The regime sent police units to disperse an Afridi jurga in the village of Dande Quqi-Hel. The tribe's fighting men, however, gave a befitting rebuff to the unbidden guests. After two hours of fighting, in which the sides had losses in killed and wounded, the "law enforcement officers" had to retreat. The traditional "divide and rule" policy, borrowed by Islamabad from the British colonialists, does not work either. Thus, Pakistani authorities attmpted to organize with the aid of their henchmen a "counter-jirga" in the village of Bare in order to split the unity of the tribes. But the villagers took to arms and expelled the associates of Gen. Zia's military administration.

DRA CAPTURES PAKISTANI 'RECONNAISSANCE AGENT'

LD192221 Moscow TASS in English 2208 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Text] Kabul January 19 TASS -- The newspaper HEYWAD reports that Afghan security forces in Nangarhar Province have captured a Pakistani military reconnaissance agent, a certain Jamil, who was engaging in gathering secret information in Afghan territory among a reconnaissance group infiltrated from Pakistan.

For nine months he had been trained in guerrilla warfare methods, secret photography and recording at special courses at a military centre in Peshawar. The newspaper points out that the spy has confessed that most graduates of Pakistani secret-service centres are sent on espionage assignments to India and Afghanistan where they also participate in armed provocations. Infiltrated into Nangarhar Province, he and his two accomplices by means of special apparatus were to gather information on military facilities and armament of units of the Armed Forces of the DRA, on air defence system, and lines of communication in Afghanistan's territory.

CORRECTION TO AFGHAN MINISTER ON PROTOCOL

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Afghan Minister on Protocol" published in the 18 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page D 1, fourth paragraph, line three:

...needed by our country's population and Afghanistan's national economy will be delivered by the Soviet Union. In return, Afghanistan's exports, such as...(changing wording, supplying dropped line)

INDOCHINA ENVOYS MEET WITH KAPITSA IN VIETNAM

PM211650 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Diplomatic Representatives Received"]

[Text] On instructions from their countries' governments, Dinh Nho Liem, SRV ambassador to the USSR; Hor Nam Hong, PRK ambassador to the USSR; and Khamta Douangthongla, Lao ambassador to the USSR, visited the USSR Foreign Ministry 19 January, where they had a talk with USSR Deputy Foreign Minister M.S. Kapitsa. The ambassadors briefed him on the results of the 10th conference of foreign ministers of the SRV, Laos, and the PRK held 17-18 January in Ho Chi Minh City.

The conference examined the present-day situation in Southeast Asia, discussed questions of the coordination of the three Indochinese countries' foreign policy steps, reaffirmed their unswerving line of normalizing the situation in that part of the world and developing political contacts with the ASEAN countries, and put forward a number of important proposals in that vein.

Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia the ambassadors stated, assess highly the USSR's efforts aimed at maintaining and strengthening peace, limiting and reducing nuclear arms, preventing an arms race in space, and removing the nuclear threat -- efforts which stem from the consistent peace-loving course of the CPSU and the Soviet state in the international arena.

The Soviet side expressed complete approval for the constructive course of the SRV, Laos, and the PRK in creating an atmosphere of trust and cooperation in Southeast Asia and in establishing good-neighborly relations with the ASEAN countries based on the principles of peaceful conexistence and noninterference in each other's internal affairs, which correspond to the fundamental interests of the peoples of the region and the goals of ensuring peace and security on the Asian Continent.

INDOCHINA CONFERENCE ENDS; COMMUNIQUE RELEASED

LD181753 Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Hanoi January 18 TASS -- The states of Indochina confirmed their proposal for the convocation of an international conference to discuss regional problems with the participation of all countries of South East Asia and those states outside it that are prepared to contribute to the consolidation of peace and stability in the area. This is noted in a communique on the results of the tenth conference of foreign ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea that ended in the city of Ho Chi Minh today. The communique has been circulated here.

Striving for an early solution of regional problems, the communique says, the countries of Indochina reaffirm their wish to hold talks with all sides concerned on the following complex of questions: Withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea with the simultaneous removal of the Pol Pot criminal clique from the political scene; respect for the right of the Kampuchean people to self-determination with removing the threat of genocide; the holding in Kampuchea of general free elections with the participants of international observers; the turning of South East Asia into a zone of peace and stability on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and the ban on the use of their territories against other countries, respect for independence of the states of South East Asia by third countries; observance of international guarantees and control over the implementation of agreements achieved.

The foreign ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and the People's Republic of Kampuchea stressed that talks are the best and most desirable way of solving regional problems.

The participants in the conference emphasized the irreversible character of the situation in Kampuchea. The Kampuchean people gives a resolute rebuff to the attempts of international reaction to impose on it the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" under whose signboard the remaining Pol Pot criminals are concealed.

The participants in the conference confirmed the resolve of the peoples of Indochina to continue making a vigorous contribution to the struggle of the peoples of the world for peace and security.

IZVESTIYA Commentary

PM211119 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 4

["Our Commentary" by M. Ilinskiy under the rubric "Events of the Day": "Constructive Approach"]

[Text] The regular, 10th, conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries was held in Ho Chi Minh City 17-18 January 1985. These now traditional meetings develop the ideas and principles put forward at the summit conference in Vientiane in 1983 and demonstrate the goodwill, unity of views, fraternal friendship, cooperation, and solidarity of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia.

Realistic observers analyzing the features of the prevailing situation in Southeast Asia can see that at the present stage, in the interests of the positive development of the situation in the region, a sensible path is opened up for the normalization of the situation in Southeaset Asia. This path passes through the establishment of political dialogue between the individual countries concerned with a view to settling differences on the basis of equality, mutual respect, and peaceful coexistence. In that context the conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries welcomed with approval the wish of Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines to help to settle the differences existing between the Indochinese countries, Thailand, and China.

However, it is no secret that hostile forces are continuing to operate and that through various channels, including the United Nations, they are trying to harm the interests of peace and stability in the region. It is absolutely obvious that the course toward confrontation and political, economic, and military pressure is divorced from political realities, is short-sighted and futile. On the other hand, all initiatives aimed at strengthening peace and international security should meet with understanding and support, as is the case on the part of the SRV, Lao People's Democratic Republic, and the PRK. In particular, the present conference voiced support for Malaysia's proposal to turn Southeast Asia into a nuclear-free zone and expressed the opinion that is is necessary to initiate discussion of this idea and of the previously advanced proposal for a zone of peace and stability in Southeast Asia irrespective of how matters stand with regard to the so-called "Cambodian settlement."

The consistent line of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia and their constructive approach toward the establishment of good-neighborly relations with the ASEAN states and China, their readiness to initiate talks with interested sides to reach a settlement of the question of Cambodia were emphasized once more at the meeting in Ho Chi Minh City.

The PRK is an independent, sovereign state and, it was noted, all countries must respect the Cambodian people's legitimate right to resolve affairs in their own home for themselves.

Soviet people fully support the just actions which Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia are taking to normalize the situation in Southeast Asia and strengthen peace and international security.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CONGRATULATES PRK PREMIER

PM181210 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jan 85 First Edition p 5

[Text] To Comrade Hun Sen, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers

Esteemed Comrade Hun Sen!

Accept our cordial congratulations in connection with your election as chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers.

We express the certainty that the relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the Soviet Union and the PRK will continue to develop and strengthen for the benefit of the Soviet and Cambodian peoples and in the interests of peace and security in Southeast Asia and throughout the world.

We wish you great successes in your activity in this eminent post.

The USSR Council of Ministers

SOKOLOV GREETS LAO DEFENSE MINISTER ON ARMY DAY

PM211259 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jan 85 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, Lao defense minister.

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and myself, I cordially congratulate you and all Lao servicemen on the 36th anniversary of the Lao People's Army.

Closely united around the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and raised on glorious revolutionary and combat traditions, the Lao People's Army vigilantly stands guard over the peaceful labor of their people who are laying the foundations of a socialist society.

I wish the Lao People's Army servicemen further successes in improving their combat skill and in fulfilling the tasks set by the 3d LPRP Congress in strengthening their motherland's defense capability.

May the fraternal friendship and cooperation between our peoples and armies strengthen and develop!

Communist greetings,

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR defense minister.

CHERNENKO MESSAGE ON BOOK'S PUBLICATION IN GDR

PM211521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jan 85 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "K.U. Chernenko's Address to GDR Readers"]

[Text] The Berlin publishing house Dietz-Verlag has prepared for publication the book "Izbrannyye Rechi i Stati: 1981-1984 Gody" ["Selected Speeches and Articles: 1981-1984"] by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

In connection with the books' publication, the central papers have published a message by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko to the readers of the GDR written in October 1984.

It says:

I am availing myself with gratitude of the opportunity to accompany the collection of my articles and speeches being published in the GDR with a brief address to the readers.

The work, which is presented in chronological order, covers less than a decade. From the point of view of domestic affairs, including economic policy, and from the point of view of international affairs, this has been an outstanding and dynamic period marked by major successes of the Soviet state.

The attention of the CPSU in this period was focused primarily on ensuring that the work of Soviet people became more efficient, that the economic might of the Soviet Union increased, and that its defense capabilities grew stronger. At the same time, it was necessary to seek to achieve an increase in the people's well-being and the education of the people, especially of the young, in a spirit of patriotism and internationalism as politically conscious builders of a new society.

The nature of the problems now facing our country is primarily determined by what was done, what was achieved in these years, but at the same time by what we still have not managed to achieve by virtue of some circumstance or another. Briefly, this book, just as life itself, contains the recent past and the present welded together by an indissoluble link of continuity.

When the Soviet Union publishes the writings of the leaders of fraternal parties and countries, we are motivated by an ardent, sincere interest in how our friends live and work and by a desire to acquaint the Soviet public with their experience, thoughts, and strivings. I am convinced that socialist countries are similarly motivated when they translate books by Soviet leaders. The ability to use that which is successful and useful in the practice of running state and society, the economy and culture, in the experience accumulated by like-minded Communists, is becoming an increasingly important factor in socialist creation. Strictly speaking, was this not what Vladimir Ilich Lenin was thinking when he wrote that "only by means of a number of attempts each of which taken separately would be one-sided and suffer from a certain disparity, can an integral socialism be created from the revolutionary cooperation among the proletarians of all countries" -- "Complete Works," Volume 36, page 306.

Each of the countries of our community has now come a long way. Many ordeals have been endured with honor. Quite a few difficult tasks have been solved. The CPSU is seeking to draw from this source all that can help in our onward movement. We regard as natural the striving of the fraternal parties and peoples to derive benefit for themselves from our Soviet experience.

Relying on the foundation of what has been achieved, Soviet Communists are now carrying out tremendous creative work to perfect the socialist society built in the USSR. We proceed from the fact that this work to conduct all aspects of public life in accordance with the highest standards and with the highest requirements of scientific socialism is the main content of that historically long phase that we have entered, the stage of developed socialism. The new large-scale tasks of this stage require great efforts in all spheres of the party's leading activity, including in the sphere of ideology.

We are living in a complicated world. We have to face complex [neprostoy] problems engendered both by objective and, at times, subjective causes. Moreover, imperialism is raining down on the socialist countries an outpouring of lies and slander. Getting one's bearings in the avalanche of information and working out one's personal and, moreover, correct attitude to the major problems of the present time can only be done in our time when one has a correct, scientific world outlook and takes up a precise class position. Our party is devoting due attention to questions of the ideological struggle. We are seeking to achieve that our propaganda not only be trustworthy and relevant, but also easy to understand, convincing, and imbued with profound ideas. We ourselves candidly reveal existing shortcomings and widely practice the method of criticism and self-criticism, including in the press. This helps us advance more rapidly and correct what is not being done the way it should be done.

We are tackling tasks of epoch-making significance in the sphere of foreign policy too. Soviet people have no more important and higher concern than to live and work in peace. The great sacrifices we made on the altar of victory in the Second World War will not be blotted out from the people's memory. Four decades have ecapsed since May 1945 when the route of Hitlerite fascism was completed, when the Soviet soldier liberated forever the peoples of Europe, including the German people from Hitlerite enslavement.

The victory over German fascism changed materially the face of our continent and led to even deeper changes. However, every thinking person cannot but ask himself the question: Was the Second World War inevitable? Obviously, it could have been prevented if the European peoples and governments, as the USSR proposed, had acted collectively against Hitler's aggressive pretensions. This was not done primarily because the leading figures of capitalist Europe of that time in their class blindness declared the "Soviet threat" to be more dangerous. The Hitlerites and their stooges naturally tried to use this.

Unfortunately, there are, in our time too, forces -- and not only in the United States -- which try to justify their aggressive policies and the arms race by referring to the "threat from the East." So it is all the more useful to recall how ruinous such false premises and false political conclusions drawn from them can be.

The USSR, the GDR, and the other fraternal socialist countries are doing everything to ensure that the peace in Europe that was won in 1945 is preserved for the coming generations. The struggle against the danger of war and for a firm peace and for strengthening the positions of world socialism is indivisible from the efforts aimed at strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community.

The blame for the increased complications in the international situation lies totally with imperialist reaction. The CPSU, which comes out for an improvement in the world climate, proceeds from the premise that the present course being conducted by the most reactionary circles of U.S. imperialism and a number of the United States' NATO allies -- I am, of course, referring also to the FRG -- is a course aimed at achieving military superiority over the USSR and the countries of the Warsaw Pact, is dangerous to the security of the peoples, and is historically doomed to failure.

But we shall be able to be more successful in implementing this historical opportunity the weightier the allied and class solidarity of all the fraternal socialist countries becomes. The unity of the socialist states: This is a very important factor in current conditions in the strengthening of peace on earth. At the same time, our unity is the prototype of the future fraternity of all working people, the contribution of socialism to the humanization of relations among the peoples. This is not just a verbal contribution, but a real and palpable one.

The Soviet Union sincerely values the fraternal friendship that links it with the people of the GDR. During the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the German state of workers and peasants, as this preface is being written, the thought of the inviolability and fruitfulness of this friendship has been heard with particular strength. The socialist GDR has in the Soviet Union a reliable ally. Those who love adventure and who bear revanchist ideas must take into account this very convincing and stubborn fact, as the saying goes. Socialism has become firmly established on German territory and will last forever. The working people of the GDR are creating with their own hands a society in which their concepts of a correct and just life are being implemented.

I would like to wish the working people of your country great success on this path whose route was laid by the titanic activity of the great thinkers and revolutionaries, Karl Marx, Friederich Engels, and Valdimir Ilich Lenin.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the Dietz-Verlag publishing house for issuing this book.

MORE ON CPSU DELEGATION'S VISIT TO WARSAW

Grishin Addresses Workers

PM211526 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting With Warsaw Workers"]

[Text] Warsaw 18 Jan -- The Moscow CPSU Gorkom delegation headed by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, which took part in celebrations to mark the 40th anniverary of Warsaw's liberation from the Hitlerite invaders, today visited the capital's M. Nowotko engineering plant, a major enterprise in Poland's machine-building industry.

The delegation met with the party aktiv from the plant and from Warsaw's Wola and Srodmiescie Districts. The participants warmly welcomed the Soviet guests. Addressing the meeting, S. Pacholczyk, first secretary of the PZPR Plant Committee, and other speakers noted that the unbreakable alliance of the two countries' peoples and their brotherhood in arms were forged in the joint battles waged by Soviet and Polish soliders against the fascist invaders. They stressed that the Polish working class and the country's working people will strengthen the two countries' friendship and all-around cooperation and will make their contribution to consolidating the unity of the socialist community.

V.V. Grishin addressed those assembled. He conveyed ardent greetings and best wishes to the representatives of the Polish working class from Moscow's Communists and working people. The combat alliance between our countries and peoples, he said, was cemented with the blood shed by Soviet and Polish soldiers in the fierce battles for the liberation of Warsaw and the entire country from fascist occupation. The conclusion of the April 1945 Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Treaty between the Soviet Union and People's Poland was the logical result of the brotherhood-in-arms.

People all over the world are even now preparing to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. This work is spreading widely in the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. World imperialism and the forces of reaction are preparing for this date in their own fashion, attempting to falsify the history of World War II and provide a distorted interpretation of some of its individual stages.

This is why it is exceptionally important to bring the entire truth about the war to the people. The younger generations who began their conscious life in the postwar years must be well aware that responsibility for unleashing this bloody carnage lies with imperialism, which nurtured fascism with its antihuman ideology. There is not nor can there by any truth about the war without perceiving the decisive role played by the Soviet Army in liberating Europe from the brown plague and the big contribution made to the victory by the Polish Army, the armed forces of the states in the anti-Hitler coalition, and the resistance movement, of which the Communists constituted the soul.

An objective and fair evaluation of the war is important not just for its own sake. It is necessary in order to draw correct lessons from the tragic experience of the past and mobilize all peace-loving forces to struggle against the nuclear arms race being whipped up by imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, and against the threat of war.

All work to further strengthen the socialist community states' unity and cohesion is highly significant in connection with the preparations for the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism. It is indeed thanks to the unity and firmness of our combat alliance that the peoples of our countries and indeed of the entire world have been living and working in conditions of peace throughout the entire postwar period.

Soviet-Polish firendship and cooperation constitute an historic gain. Their strength was vividly displayed during the difficult period for the Polish people and the PZPR when international reaction and internal Polish counterrevolution attempted to smash Poland's social system and tear it away from the community of fraternal countries. The crises in your country demonstrated most graphically who are the true friends and who are the enemies of People's Poland. While the United Statea and NATO strove to undermine the people's power by means of political pressure, economic sanctions, and ideological subversion, the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries were helping Poland and giving it both political and economic support.

Today it can be said with satisfaction that Soviet-Polish relations, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, on common vital interests and political goals, and on mutual respect for sovereignty, have become even richer and deeper. Our cooperation is developing in all directions and spreading to more and more new spheres. It is successfully advancing along the path of socialist integration.

A paramount role in the development of our relations is played by the close cooperation of the CPSU and the PZPR and their central committees and the meetings between top leaders of our parties and states. In this connection, I would like to emphasize the importance of last May's meetings and discussions between Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

The Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and Poland for the Period Through the Year 2000 signed during that meeting offers prospects for the further qualitative growth of Soviet-Polish ties.

The implementation of the ideas enshrined in this program will promote the more efficient utilization of our countries' industrial and economic potential and will make it possible to resolve even more successfully the major national economic tasks facing us. Soviet-Polish relations are currently sound and have an even better future.

Speaking of the CPSU's activity, V.V. Grishin emphasized that its main purpose at the present stage is to improve developed socialism and make increasingly full use of its advantages and potential for the sake of working people. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko has noted, it is a question of bringing all spheres of our life into line with the loftiest and most exacting notions of socialism. It is in line with this that the party builds its entire work, whether it concerns its theoretical activity or the practice of party, state, and economic building.

Soviet Communists have entered the responsible period of preparations for the scheduled 27th CPSU Congress. Work is approaching completion on the new edition of the party program, which will define the paths for the country's long-term development. The solution of new and complex tasks requires further enhancement of the leading role of the party, which ensures scientific substantiation of economic and social policy and organized the monitoring of its implementation.

Our party's attention, the delegation's head went on, is constantly focused on concern to consolidate the economic foundations of socialism and boost production efficiency. Much is being done to improve the management machinery. The main trend in this work can be described as follows: The comprehensive development of initiative in combination with the consolidation of planning principles and labor discipline, and improved work with cadres with greater exactingness toward them and constant concern for them.

If we were to attempt to answer the question of what deserves the credit for the positive progress achieved recently, the heart of the matter is that the party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko have given new impetus to party organizations' work. They are playing a greater role in all spheres of social life -- the economy, culture, and science. Party work is being conducted more and more actively directly within labor collectives.

Our countries' peoples, V.V. Grishin went on to say, are resolving their creative tasks under complex international conditions. The cause of these conditions has been clearly, profoundly, and comprehensively described in statements and speeches by leaders of the PSU an the USSR Government and leaders of fraternal parties and states. It is the aggressive course of imperialism, primarily of U.S. imperialism, and the NATO countries, the arms race, and the threat of nuclear war.

As you all know, a few days ago a meeting took place between A.A.Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Shultz. At that meeting, the Soviet side reaffirmed its constructive and principled stance. We advocate serious and businesslike talks -- but, of course, on the basis of equality and identical security. Now it is up to the United States. Time will tell what its practical deeds will be. For the time being, however, Washington is acting in another direction: Gigantic military programs are being implemented, plans to militarize space are still in force, and the deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe continues. Imperialist reaction is creating an atmosphere in which revanchists and all those who question and advocate changes in the postwar setup in Europe are thriving. The imperialists still pursue their policy of economic blackmail and pressure against socialist states.

All this indicates that a complex and persistent struggle still has to be waged for a turn for the better in international relations and for the strengthening of peace. It will require great endurance, close unity, and coordinated actions by the Soviet Union and all fraternal socialist countries.

The Warsaw Pact states have repeatedly declared that they will not permit [anyone to gain] military superiority, and they will not allow anyone to talk to them from a position of strength. At the same time, our countries confirm their invariable adherence to the cause of peace and their resolve to strive to eliminate the threat of war.

V.V. Grishin said in conclusion: We have every reason to look to the future with optimism. This is guaranteed by the fraternal states' unity and cohesion. In close cooperation, our countries are capable of resolving tasks of any complexity and in all spheres -- the economic, scientific, technical, social, or defense spheres. Active cooperation within CEMA and the Warsaw Pact organization, whose 30th anniversary we will celebrate this year, augments the might and influence of each socialist country and of our entire community as a whole and is an important factor for safeguarding peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Grishin Returns to Moscow

LD181816 Moscow TASS in English 1754 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 18 TASS -- The delegation of the Moscow CPSU City Committee, led by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU Viktor Grishin, who took part in the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Warsaw, left for Moscow today. At Warsaw airport the delegation was seen off by member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, First Secretary of the Party's Warsaw Committee Marian Wozniak, and other officials.

In Moscow the delegation was met by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Geydar Aliyev, and other officials.

MOSCOW EVENTS MARK WARSAW LIBERATION JUBILEE

PM211036 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Jan 85 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Glorious Anniversary"]

[Text] A festive meeting of representatives of the capital's public and servicemen from the Moscow garrison dedicated to the 40th anniversary of Warsaw's liberation from the fascist invaders was held at the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army on 17 January.

The meeting's presidium consisted of P.G. Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.I. Drugov, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; B.I. Aristov, USSR deputy foreign minister; Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Colonel General A.S. Zheltov, chairman of the Soviet War Veterans Committee; Lieutenant General of Aviation G.T. Beregovoy, chairman of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society Central Board; generals, admirals, and officers from the Soviet Armed Forces; Great Patriotic War veterans; participants in Poland's liberation from the fascist invaders; and representatives of the capital's public. Polish ambassador to the USSR S. Kociolek and Division General H. Koczara, military, naval, and air force attache at the Polish Embassy in the USSR, were also present.

The meeting was opened by L.I. Matveyev, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

A report was delivered by Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, USSR deputy defense minister.

Participants in the Great Patriotic War, he said, particularly remember the January days of the last year of the war, when the Vistula-Oder operation was launched. Its political goal was to complete the Polish people's liberation from Hitlerite tyranny. Fierce battles for the liberation of Warsaw began from the very start of the operation. The joint participation of Soviet and Polish troops in the liberation of Warsaw is a vivid page in the annals of Soviet-Polish combat cooperation and in the history of the struggle waged by our peoples against the common enemy.

Soviet-Polish friendship and cooperation, the speaker emphasized, is an historic gain. Over the past 4 decades it has withstood the test of durability with honor. The close cooperation between our countries and armed forces is a graphic example of fraternal relations, an embodiment of the principles of proletarian internationalism.

The meeting was addressed by Polish Ambassador to the USSR S. Kociolek. He expressed the Polish people's profound gratitude to the Soviet soldier-liberators. The ambassador noted that the successful development of unbreakable fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between Poland and the USSR serves the interests of the Polish and Soviet peoples.

On the same day Polish Ambassador to the USSR S. Kociolek organized a friendly meeting on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Warsaw's liberation.

The meeting was attended by P.G. Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, USSR deputy defense minister; Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; generals, admirals, and officers from the Soviet Armed Forces; Great Patriotic War veterans; and participants in Poland's liberation from the fascist invaders.

Military, naval, and air force attaches from the embassies of a number of foreign states in the Soviet Union were also among the guests.

Division General H. Koczara, military, naval, and air force attache at the Polish Embassy in the USSR, was also present.

SOKOLOV, KULIKOV TO TAKE PART IN DZUR FUNERAL

LD201648 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1637 GMT 20 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow, 20 January (TASS) -- Today Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, USSR minister of defense, and Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states, left Moscow for Prague to take part in the funeral of Army General Martin Dzur.

Meet With Husak

LD211638 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1355 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Prague, 21 Jan (TASS) -- Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, received Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, USSR minister of defense, and Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, at Prague Castle today. The conversation took place in a comradely and cordial atmosphere during which topical questions of the further deepening of fraternal cooperation between the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Soviet Army as well as the armies of the other Warsaw Pact member-states were discussed.

PONOMAREV RECEIVES IRISH CP DELEGATION FOR TALKS

PM171121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS Report: "Talks at the CPSU Central Committee]

[Text] Talks have taken place at the CPSU Central Committee with a delegation of the Communist Party of Ireland, which is paying a visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The CPSU was represented by Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; CPSU Central Committee members R. Kosolapov and V. Prokhorov; and A. Chernyayev, CPSU Central Committee candidate member. The Communist Party of Ireland was represented by General Secretary James Stewart, National Chairman Michael O'Riordan, and National Political Committee members A. Barr, J. Bowers, and A. O'Murahu.

In the course of the talks, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship, the sides exchanged opinions on the key problems of the present-day international situation and the world communist movement, and also on the further development and expansion of relations between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Ireland.

The participants in the talks stated that the present-day international situation remained rather complex as a result of imperialist policy and the arms race unleashed by it. The U.S. Administration's plans for the militarization of space are very dangerous and their implementation would pose a threat to the very existence of mankind.

The Communist Party of Ireland delegation stressed specifically the importance and timeliness of the Soviet Union's initiative for achieving agreement with the U.S. Government on holding talks on the entire range of questions related to space and nuclear armaments. Both delegations noted the great role of the mass antiwar movement in reviving international detente.

The Communist Party of Ireland delegation described the struggle for the working people's interests for the democratic settlement of the crisis in Northern Ireland and for the continued neutrality of the Irish Republic. It pointed specifically to acts of repression by the British Government. Unemployment is growing in both parts of Ireland, bringing immense privations as a consequence of a deep economic crisis. The policy of reliance on foreign capital investment only led to tougher exploitation of Irish workers while foreign multinational corporations maximize their profits.

Representatives of the CPSU described progress in the fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress resolutions, preparations for the next, 27th CPSU Congress, and major CPSU economic, social, and ideological activities in perfecting Soviet society.

The delegations of the two parties reiterated their solidarity with the peoples fighting for their independence and denounced imperialism's policy of armed intervention and interference in the affairs of states upholding their right to free and independent development.

Both delegations voiced satisfaction with the level of relations between the USSR and the Irish Republic and pledged to make efforts for their further expansion in the mutual interest of the Soviet and Irish peoples.

The CPSU and the Communist Party of Ireland delegations reiterated their mutual desire to develop and expand fraternal relations between the two parties on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

FRG MILITARIZATION CAUSING 'GROWING CONCERN'

LD181445 Moscow TASS in English 1411 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 18 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Robert Serebrennikov writes:

Official Bonn has started preparations for the upcoming 30th anniversary of the Bundeswhehr. The inspectors of the three arms of the service have been instructed to present proposals on the holding of celebrations on the occasion of the militaristic jubilee. The Department of the Study of Military History is preparing a mobile exhibition devoted to Bundeswehr, which is to be shown in various cities and populated localities. The federal postage service will issue special stamps. The aim of the jubilee programme, as Ulrich Hundt, a spokesman for the Defence Ministry, said is to "demonstrate" to the public the achievements of the Bundeswehr.

As the ruling circles of the Rhine try to assure, the FRG's Armed Forces and military doctrine are of a purely defensive character. Yet, facts attest to the opposite: the military potential of the FRG, which is being permanently built up is by far in excess of reasonable requirements of that country's defence.

Now the Bundeswehr, which has in its ranks 495 thousand men and officers (850 thousand reservists can be called to arms in a matter of three days) is Western Europe's most powerful Army, the backbone of the North Atlantic bloc. It makes a half of the NATO's land and tank forces in central Europe, almost a third of its Air Force and two thirds of the naval force. The West German armoured force ranks second in the Western world after the United States. Bundeswehr's appetites grow enormously. In keeping with the long-term programme drawn up the Defence Ministry for a "re-equipment and modernisation of the Bundeswhehr," it is planned to appropriate more than 300,000 million marks within the next decade.

Under the pressure of the FRG Government, the Council of the Western European Union has cancelled a ban under international agreements on the FRG to produce strategic bombers and long-range missiles. This creates a threat to the security of other states, and not only of those bordering on the FRG. It shall be pointed out that such indulgences were granted to the FRG following the start of deployment in that country's territory of American first-strike nuclear missiles.

The militarization of the FRG, which is actively encouraged by the United States and its NATO allies, is a source of growing concern for the world public. This concern is the more well-founded that the FRG's military preparations are accompanied with a noticeable invigoration of the activities of the revanchist elements, which demand a revision of the post-war realities and borders, a revision of the results of the victory of the anti-Hitlerite coalition during the Second World War, whose 40th anniversary is being marked this year.

SCHLENOV VIEWS BELGIUM'S CRUISE MISSILE DECISION

LD171904 Moscow International Service in Italian 1800 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Victor Schlenov Commentary]

[Excerpt] Belgian Prime Minister Martens has announced the postponement of the deployment -- scheduled for next March -- of U.S. cruise missiles in his country. Martens made this statement after talks in Washington with President Reagan. Our commentator, Viktor Schlenov, writes in this connection:

Despite strong pressure by Reagan on the Belgian prime minister, the latter refused to take concrete steps and made it clear that the Belgian Government intends to decide on the question of the U.S. missile deployment only in March. The Belgian prime minister's position results from the strong opposition of the country's people to the missile installation plans. The majority of Belgian citizens have come out strongly against the deployment of the 48 U.S. cruise missiles on national territory. The Belgains are aware that each new U.S. missile installed in West Europe increases the threat of nuclear war. Today, it is clear to everyone that the U.S. Pershings and cruise missiles are first-strike weapons destined to be used in a so-called limited nuclear war against the USSR and its allies. There is no doubt that, in the event of a nuclear conflict, the bases of the new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe would be targets for retaliation.

Last year it was the Dutch; today it is the Belgians who have managed to upset the U.S. schedule for installing nuclear missiles on their nation's territory. This is a considerable success for the antimilitaristic movement. For the time being, this is a postponement; the final (?decision) will depend on the resoluteness and unity of the population of these countries against pressure from across the ocean.

PERLE SEEKS TO 'CONTROL' FINNISH TRADE

PM211144 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Policy of Diktat"]

[Text] Helsinki, 18 Jan -- For a long time the United States has been trying to get Finland to follow its policy of economic sanctions against the Soviet Union. Evidence of this was provided particularly by U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense R. Perle's statements during his visit to Finland last year, the Finnish newspaper TIEDONANTAJA writes in an editorial.

R. Perle has now reported, the newspaper continues, that Finland has been officially placed under the Pentagon's "special control" The allegations about the desire of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to buy in the West technical equipment for military purposes is a maneuver by the U.S. leadership, which thus hopes to block an expansion of trade between the capitalist countries, including Finland, and the socialist countries, the newspaper notes.

These actions completely contravene the principles of free trade widely accepted in international practice and blatantly violate the sovereignty of the countries subjected to these controls. The actions are aimed against the economic interests of the West European countries and are yet another graphic example of the flouting of the norms of behavior accepted in international practice by U.S. imperialism, the article notes. It is necessary to make clear to the United States that these attempts at diktat will not work with regard to Finland. Finland is an independent country, and its trade with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is not subject to U.S. control, the newspaper stresses.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON KIPRIANOU-DENKTAS TALKS

LD180002 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Eduard Kovalev commentary]

[Text] A summit meeting between Kiprianou, the president of Cyprus, and Denktas, the leader of the island's Turkish community, begins in New York today.

At this meeting, which is taking under the aegis of the UN general secretary, international affairs journalist Eduard Kovalev notes that efforts must be made to end the country's present division, which arose more than 10 years ago as a result of foreign interference in its internal affairs, and also to terminate the conflict between the Greeks and Turks making up the population of this island republic.

The search for concrete ways to settle intercommunal differences and the examination of plans for setting up a unified federal state on Cyprus are the officially announced aim of the talks. This is undoubtedly a difficult task, if only because relations between the Greek and Turkish communities have been thoroughly ruined. Difficult work lies ahead to clear away the layers of the past.

The situation is being complicated even more by the intrigues being woven around Cyprus by the NATO powers, in the first place, the United States. The NATO militarists and Pentagon would like to get Cyprus to give up the nonalignment policy being pursued by the present legitimate government. In the West the issue is seen as follows: The division on the island can be overcome and the country's unity achieved only through the whole of Cyprus giving up its status of a nonaligned and demilitarized state. With this in mind the so-called guarantees of the United States are being foisted upon it. Reports on this, as the Cypriot press writes, are arousing profound alarm among the democratic public on Cyprus. American guarantees can only harm the search for a peaceful and just settlement. In exchange for granting guarantees to Cyprus, the paper KHARAVYI points out that the United States expects to have at its disposal the Lefkoniko Air Force base in the north of Cyprus and the Akrotiri military base now being rented by Great Britain in the country's couth.

True patriots do not approve of such a solution to the Cyprus issue, which provides for granting military privileges to the United States. This was stated last week by Papaioannou, AKEL [Restorative Party of the Working People] general secretary, at a meeting of leaders of Cypriot parties. Concessions to Washington and U.S. participation in the guarantees would signify the end of an independent Cyprus. AKEL and other left-wing forces advocate the granting to Cyprus of collective guarantees by the UN Security Council.

Bringing both Cypriot communities closer together is a prerequisite for a flourishing, mutually acceptable solution to the Cyprus issue. Restoring and strengthening trust, friendship, and cooperation between Greek and Turkish Cypriots opens up the road to peaceful and harmonious cooperation for the entire Cypriot people. Such is the opinion of the demoncratic forces of Cyprus, which one cannot fail to take into account in settling the problems existing on the island.

CHERNENKO CABLES SYRIA'S AL-ASAD ON REELECTION

PM221027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jan 1985 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Hafiz Al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Please accept my friendly greetings in connection with your reelection to the high post of secretary general of the Syrian Socialist Arab Ba'th Party. I would like to take this opportunity to express satisfaction with the successful development of the relations of friendship and all-around cooperation between our countries and parties, which have gained fresh impetus as a result of your visit to Moscow last October. I am convinced that in the future, too, the futher development of the friendly Soviet-Syrian relations will serve the cause of peace and security of peoples, the struggle for a just and all-encompassing settlement of the Near East conflict, against the attempts of imperialism to undermine the freedom and independence of Arab peoples.

I wish you success in your responsible party and state activity.

K. Chernenko.

SYRIA'S AL-ASAD NOTES USSR ROLE IN ARAB AFFAIRS

LD211450 Moscow TASS in English 1423 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Damascus January 21 TASS -- Syria will give all-round assistance to the fraternal Lebanese people in its struggle for the country's liberation from the Israeli occupation. Our country has supported and will continue supporting the Palestine resistance movement, said Ba'th General Secretary, President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria, addressing the closing session of the eighth regional party conference. The Syrian Arab Republic, the president stressed, favours a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The stand of the Soviet Union and of the other countries of the socialist community on issues of Middle East settlement was highly evaluated at the conference. It was pointed out that the Soviet Union's support for the legitimate national aspirations of the Arab peoples plays a most important role in their struggle against imperialist interference and neocolonialism.

SALIMOV, DELEGATION RECEIVED IN DAMASCUS

LD211613 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Damascus January 21 TASS -- A delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR headed by Vice President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Akil Salimov arrived here today on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic.

At the airport the delegation was welcomed by the Chairman of the People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic Mahmud al-Zubi and deputies of the Syrian Parliament. The welcoming party included the USSR ambassador in Syria Felix Fedotov.

On arrival Akil Salimov stated that the regular exchange of delegations within the framework of interparliamentary ties, which has become a good tradition, reflects the high level of relations between the Soviet Union and Syria which are successfully developing on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The Soviet parliamentary delegation, he went on, has arrived in friendly Syria to exchange views with Syrian colleagues on number of topical problems, forces for the elimination of the nuclear threat to the planet, for the easing of tension, for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and for improving the international climate as a whole.

Prospects of further developing ties between the legislative bodies of the two countries and the coordination of their actions in the international arena will also be discussed in the course of the forthcoming meetings with representatives of the Syrian Parliament.

The head of the Soviet delegation spoke highly of Syria's position in questions of the Middle East settlement.

DISPARITY IN U.S. AID TO ISRAEL, EGYPT SEEN

PM211129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Peresada dispatch: "Preference to the Aggressor"]

[Text] Cairo, 18 Jan -- In its relations with Egypt and Israel the United States will continue to give priority to Tel Aviv, regarding it as the chief mainstay of its policy in the Near East. This is shown, in particular, by the situation taking shape over the question of granting American economic and military "aid" to those countries in fiscal 1986.

As Egyptian Prime Minister K.H. 'Ali declared, Cairo has asked Washington to increase the sum total of "aid," which now stands at $2.2 billion, to $3.15 billion. According to him, the need for this has arisen in connection with the fall in Egypt's export revenue. Discussion of this request will be one of the chief purposes of the trip across the ocean by President H. Mubarak of the Arab Republic of Egypt scheduled for March.

Israel has also requested an increase in dollar injections. In accordance with its requests, the volume of American "aid" is to swell from $2.6 to $4.1 billion. Here Tel Aviv reckons on securing the most substantial increase in the sphere of subsidies for militarist purposes.

Meanwhile, Egypt has been trying for a long time to get the United States to give "aid" to the two countries "on an equal footing." However, Cairo's demarches are having and, by all accounts, will have no success. Commenting on the upcoming distribution of American handouts in fiscal 1986, a U.S. State Department spokesman frankly declared that from Washington's viewpoint the size of "aid" to Israel and Egypt "must not be identical."

All this shows once again that, despite the wise publicity in American propaganda for the so-called "special relationship" between the United States and Egypt, it plays a secondary role compared with the "strategic cooperation" between Washington and Tel Aviv, which is aimed at ensuring the military superiority of the aggressor over the neighboring Arab countries and establishing American-Israeli dominance of the region.

UPCOMING EGYPT-ISRAEL TALKS ON TABAH ANALYZED

LD171155 Moscow TASS in English 0946 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 17 TASS -- After a break of about two years the Egyptian-Israeli talks on the problem of Tabah in the Sinai Peninsula are soon to be resumed, Vladimir Peresada, PRAVDA's correspondent in Cairo, writes in the newspaper, today. He points out that, according to reports from Washington, a U.S. delegation will attend the talks, the same as before.

After pulling out its troops from the Sinai Peninsula in 1982, Israel refused to give back to Egypt this part of the peninsula. It was announced that Tabah was a disputable territory and was to be controlled by the "multinational force" knocked together by Washington till the final solution of the problem by means of talks or with the help of arbitration. However, contrary to the understanding, Israel started to get settled in Tabah. A hotel complex was built there and Israeli police units appeared.

"Now Israel agreed to discuss again the 'Sinai problem'. What is the reason for it? Could it be that the Israeli leaders have decided to give up their claims at last? It will hardly be the case. According to Radio Israel, the sides will only discuss the use of the 'multinational force' in Tabah and the introduction of some form of double management in the area. In other words, Israel has no intention to give Tabah back to Egypt, PRAVDA writes.

"Tel Aviv is furthering another aim -- to get political concessions from Egypt. The future of Tabah is put in direct dependence on the activization of the whole complex of Egyptian-Israel ties servered on the initiative of Cairo in protest against the Israeli aggression in Lebanon. This stand of Egypt evokes the growing concern in Tel Aviv".

According to PRAVDA, on the eve of the meeting Cairo assumed a tough stand. H. Mubarak, president of Egypt, said that Tabah was part of the Egyptian territory and that Egypt would not agree either to any concessions on this problem or to intermediate solutions.

PRAVDA REPORTS MOROCCO-POLISARIO FIGHTING

PM181446 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jan 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading "Fighting in Sahara"]

[Text] Algiers, 17 Jan -- A report issued here by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Sagui el Hamra and Rio De Oro [Polisario] states that during the fighting in the past few days in the region of the population center of Mahbes (Western Sahara) 311 Moroccan servicemen were killed and 250 wounded. The Polisario front fighters also shot down 3 Moroccan aircraft and destroyed 17 tanks and other combat equipment. The fighting took place on a front 15 km long.

Rabat, 17 Jan -- An MAP agency report says that the enemy has undertaken a broad offensive on strongholds in the Moroccan troops' defensive line in the region north of (Ued-Tenueshad). During the fighing the enemy lost 66 men killed and six tanks and several combat vehicles were destroyed. According to MAP one Moroccan air forces Mirage F-1 aircraft was shot down.

COMMENTARY VIEWS U.S. MILITARY 'ADVENTURISM'

NC191235 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Text] As you know, following a meeting between the Soviet and U.S. foreign ministers in Geneva, the USSR and the United States agreed to hold talks that may lead to agreements to prevent an arms race in outer space, to end the arms race on earth, and to limit or reduce nuclear arms. The mass media and statesmen in various countries have expressed satisfaction on the outcome of the Geneva talks. On Wednesday Iranian Foreign Minister "Ali Akbar Velayati pointed out that the Islamic Republic of Iran welcomes the agreement reached between the Soviet Union and the United States on establishing control of nuclear weapons and on ending the testing and manufacturing of these weapons.

The nuclear arms race threatens all of mankind, including the Iranian people. The Iranian people have felt, on several occasions both in the past and in recent years, how dangerous the U.S. imperialists' plans to deploy nuclear weapons for hegemonistic purposes are for the Iranian people. Recall the time when the West succeeded in drawing Iran into the aggressive Cento Pact and in establishing U.S. missile bases on your territory. As was revealed by photostats of confidential pact documents which were published in the press, the Pentagon generals who entertain ideas of a nuclear war had planned to turn Iran's populous northern areas neighboring the Soviet Union into nuclear rubble. They were not at all worried that this would lead to the death of millions of Iranians. This is the impudence with which the Pentagon regarded the Iranian people's destiny both during the 11 February revolution and afterward. While blackmailing Iran, they repeatedly threatened to use the nuclear weapon against it. After the ousting of the U.S. militarists from Iran, the U.S. imperialists deployed this weapon on warships stationed near Iranian coasts and on military bases near your country.

Parallel with its plans for adventurism, the Pentagon is also trying to use outer space. The U.S. press flagrantly confessed that satellites were used when the plan for landing U.S. Armed Forces near Tabas in April 1980 was prepared and launched.

It is very clear that if U.S. military circles extend the arms race to outer space, the danger threatening all of mankind will increase considerably. In spite of all this, the Pentagon's leader Weinberger -- the mouthpice for the interests of the military-industry complex and of other very retrogressive U.S. circles -- speaks in support of militarizing outer space and of creating an outer space antimissile shield. By doing this, Washington wants to ensure a higher position for itself in the world and to make other countries subservient to its policy; those who disobey will be terrorized by the Pentagon with a nuclear war, even though this war will lead to the destruction of life itself on our planet.

Naturally people everywhere, both in big and in small countries, are rising in a struggle against the insane plans of U.S. military circles. Any country, be it big or small, can play an important role in this struggle. As stated by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in a news conference with Soviet journalists last week, a country can be small, but this does not mean that it cannot voice a big truth and to cast a decisive vote in favor of peace and against war, especially when small countries work together toward one goal.

To prevent this unity, the United States and other imperialist countries are doing their best to spread discord among nations, to set nations against each other, and to aggravate the situation in various areas. For example, Washington has been doing its best to support Israel's aggression against the Muslim people in the Near and Middle East for a long time. By fanning the flames of the Iran-Iraq war, the United States has been, for the 5th year now, pouring oil on this conflict. By starting the undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan, the United States tried to plunge Iran and a number of other countries more deeply into this war. Conflicts in the region have created a favorable situation for the increased military presence of the imperialists, for their deployment of nuclear weapons, and for the supremacy of Western monopolies, especially oil monopolies, in the region.

By normalizing relations between themselves, Near and Middle East countries can jointly defend their independence and resist the imperialists' military and economic aggression. This will allow them to play an important role in ending the threat of a nuclear war, in ending the arms race, and in ensuring a lasting peace -- a lasting peace which is in the interests of people of this region in particular.

ANGOLA'S DOS SANTOS HAILS TIES WITH USSR

PM180956 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jan 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conference of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]

[Text] Luanda, 14 Jan -- The first national conference of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA] has opened here. More than 500 delegates from the country's 18 provinces are taking part in it.

During the conference's work questions of preparing for the Second MPLA Congress, to be held in December 1985 -- and questions of further strengthening party ranks and intensifying the party's leading role will be examined. Delegates will also discuss tasks connected with Angola's economic and social development and outline measures to strengthen the country's defense capability.

The growth in international imperialism's aggressiveness and the spiraling of the nuclear arms race have resulted in a heightening of world tension, said J.E. dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA and president of Angola. In these conditions, J.E. dos Santos noted, all progressive forces must step up the struggle to maintain and consolidate peace.

Guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism, he said, the party is mobilizing the people to defend revolutionary gains. However, the forces of imperialism and reaction, using the racist South African regime, are continuing their subversive actions against Angola. South African forces, J.E. dos Santos pointed out, continue to occupy part of Angolan territory. Pretoria provides massive support for the terrorist groupings in the service of the CIA. The UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] gangs are the chief tool of destabilization of the situation in the republic. The chairman of the MPLA assessed highly Angola's relations with the socialist community countries. The USSR and Cuba, he stressed, provide comprehensive help and support for People's Angola. They assist the national reconstruction cause and the strengthening of the country's defense capability. Relations between the USSR and Angola are developing successfully at party and state level, which assists the further strengthening of friendship between the two countries' peoples.

U.S. PLANS FOR SETTING UP CHAD BASE REPORTED

PM211203 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Stepping Up Interference"]

[Text] Tripoli, 18 Jan -- The United States is stepping up the scale of military-political interference in Chadian affairs in order to support Hissein Habre's shaky regime. The U.S. CIA has been entrusted with ensuring conditions for the creation of a military base in southern Chad in the very near future, Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue, deputy chairman of the Transitional National Union Government, reported on Bardai Radio. The American espionage department has already begun preparing for this major provocation, which threatens not only the Chadian people but also the security of states in this part of Africa. The intensive transfer of military equipment of Western manufacture to the said region is under way, he pointed out. The American Conoco oil company is being used as a cover for the action. The CIA has also drawn up a plan for propaganda backup for this operation, which is designed to ensure a permanent U.S. military presence in one more part of the African continent. Despite the massive support from the United States and other Western powers, the pro-American Habre regime is finding itself in ever greater political isolation.

NICARAGUAN OFFICIALS CRITICIZE U.S. ACTIONS

Tinoco on Talks Suspension

LD210934 Moscow TASS in English 0911 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Managua, January 21 TASS -- Washington has practically closed all channels of negotiations on matters aimed at normalizing the situation in Central America, Victor Tinoco, Nicaraguan deputy minister of foreign affairs, has stated in connection with the Reagan administration's decision to suspend the Nicaraguan-U.S. talks for an indefinite time.

The suspension of the talks in Manzinillo by the United States as well as the U.S. sabotage of the peace initiatives of the "Contadora Group", Victor Tinoco stressed, are being accompanied with non-recognition of the legality of the international tribunal in the Hague and by pressure on Brooklyn Rivera, leader of the Nicaraguan indians, for the purpose of making him give up participation in the dialogue with the revolutionary government.

Victor Tinoco described as absolutely unfounded the pleas on which Costa Rica, Honduras, and El Salvador refuse to attend the forthcoming meeting of the "Contadora Group" in February. The Nicaraguans have already lost more than seven thousand human lives in the U. S. dirty war against them and are being subjected to unceasing provocations on the borders with Honduras and Costa Rica. However, the Nicaraguans still support the negotiations which can promote a peaceful solution to Central American problems.

The Nicaraguan Government, Victor Tinoco pointed out, is deeply concerned over the development of the situation in the region, the situation which becomes increasingly explosive through the fault of Washington and its allies. The Reagan administration's recent irresponsible decisions are a signal that the United States intends to toughen the war against Nicaragua, the war which may lead to a direct U.S. aggression.

However, the Washington administration is under deep misapprehension, expecting to destroy the Sandinist revolution militarily, the deputy minister stated. He has voiced hope that the world public will duly react to the most dangerous violation of international norms by the United States.

Ortega Press Conference

LD220949 Moscow TASS in English 0856 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Managua January 22 TASS -- The Reagan administration is blocking the process of peaceful settlement in Central America by relying on the use of military force, President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua said at a press conference here. He criticizes the U.S. boycott of the international court in the Hague as well as the U.S. decision to postpone indefinitely Nicaraguan-American talks in Manzanillo.

The Washington administration, Daniel Ortega said, demonstrates its open disregard for international laws and the principles of the U.N. Charter by refusing to solve problems peacefully. Nicaragua has always regarded the Manzanillo dialogue as a way to normalise relations with the United States and to facilitate considerably the efforts of the contadora group. Washington's walkout from the Nicaraguan-American talks seriously affects the activities of this group.

The White House, Daniel Ortega said, has been trying lately to provoke artificially a confrontation between Nicaragua and its neighbor, Costa Rica.

The authorities of that country find themselves under gross pressure from a number of businessmen who demand, on command from Washington, that Costa Rica break off relations with Nicaragua. Daniel Ortega criticised the position adopted by Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras which, obeying Washington's diktat, are threatening to block the forthcoming conference of the Contadora Group and Central American states. The situation is also being complicated by the fact that the counter-revolutionary Indian grouping "Misurasata" is sabotaging the dialogue with the Nicaraguan Government, the president said.

It must be noted, D. Ortega said, that the Reagan administration avoids taking part in the dialogue on the problems of Central America in the hope of absolving itself of responsibility for the regional conflict in which the USA is playing the main part. The White House, being intent on further increasing tension, intends of persuade congress that a political settlement is impossible in Central America and thus secure new congressional appropriations for war against the Nicaraguan people.

Daniel Ortega urged the United States to go back to the conference table and reaffirmed the willingness of his country to work for stronger peace in the region. The president of Nicaragua stressed that the decision of the Nicaraguan Government to draft an amnesty for all persons involved in counter-revolutionary activities is fresh evidence of its desire to end bloodshed and look for peaceful solutions.

GROMYKO, BRAZILIAN ENVOY HOLD TALKS 18 JAN

PM211525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Brazilian Ambassador Received']

[Text] Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR minister of foreign affairs, received Sizinio Pontes Nogueira, ambassador of the Federative Republic of Brazil to the Soviet Union on 18 January.

During the friendly talk that took place, the state and prospects of Soviet-Brazilian relations were discussed, as well as certain pressing international problems. Both sides expressed satisfaction at the fact that mutually profitable ties are developing between the USSR and Brazil in various fields and they confirmed their readiness to further deepen and extend them in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and of the strengthening of peace.

Andrey Gromyko stressed that in the present complex international situation the foreign policy course of the Soviet Union was directed at solving the most pressing task of today: the elimination of the threat of nuclear war and the consolidation of the foundations of peace and international security. The way to this lies through halting the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and not allowing the spread of the arms race into new areas. This would create the necessary preconditions for progress in the direction of the total elimination of nuclear weapons. Solving this task requires the activation and unification of the efforts of all countries. For its part the USSR, noted Andrey Gromyko, is prepared to cooperate in this matter with every state acting in the above-mentioned direction. Sizinio Pontes Nogueira expressed gratitude for the assistance afforded him in carrying out his mission in the Soviet Union.

CUBAN DECORATION AWARDED TO PONOMAREV

PM211022 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading "High Awards"]

[Text] Havana, 18 Jan -- The Cuban Council of State has adopted a resolution on awarding H.N. Ponomarev the Order of Solidarity.

ANSA: ZAGLADIN REPORTEDLY ADMITS CHERNENKO ILL

AU181549 Rome ANSA in English 1540 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] (ANSA) Moscow, Jan 18 -- A top Soviet party official, Vadim Zagladin, reportedly admitted privately to a foreign visitor that President Konstantin Chernenko was ill and for this reason the summit of Warsaw Pact nations in Sofia was postponed at the start of this week.

Chernenko, suffers from asthma and emphysema and has not been seen in public since December 27.

TOP LEADERS ACCEPT SUPREME SOVIET CANDIDACY

PM211010 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 85 First Edition p 1

["Open Letter to Okrug Electoral Commissions for Elections to Union Republic Supreme Soviets"]

[Text] Dear comrades, we members of the CPSU Central Committee received letters and telegrams from the collectives of enterprises, collective and state farms, institutions, educational establishments, and military units, and also from constituency election conferences which reported that we had been put forward as candidates for the posts of deputies of supreme soviets of the union republics for a number of constituencies and contained the request to give our consent to stand as candidates in those constituencies. We sincerely thank the workers, collective farms, engineering and technical personnel, employees, men of the Army and Navy, and all electors who put use forward as candidates for the posts of deputies of the supreme soviets of the union republics and who supported these proposals, for the honor and great trust which they have displayed and which we attribute totally to our Leninist party.

The unanimous putting forward of candidates from the bloc of communists and nonparty members bears witness to the inviolable cohesion of Soviet people around the CPSU, the indivisible support for its internal and foreign policy which is aimed at strengthening the economic and defense might of the socialist homeland, at raising the welfare of the Soviet people, maintaining and strengthening peace on the planet, and also bear witness to the high level of activity of working people in the struggle to fulfill the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. This is yet another clear manifestation of the triumph of the Leninist nationalities policy, the great friendship and unity of the peoples of our country.

In their messages the labor collectives report on the successes which have been achieved, on the high pledges and counterplans adopted for 1985, on the patriotic deeds connected with the raising of labor productivity and the quality of production, the creation of funds of above-plan savings, the development of scientific and technical progress. The appeal from the party to provide a worthy completion of the 5-year plan and to accelerate the intensification of the economy has received a broad response among the masses. This even further strengthens confidence that Soviet people will be marking the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War and the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress with high labor achievements.

Since, in accordance with the laws on the elections to the supreme soviets of the union republics, each of us can stand in only one constituency, the CPSU Central Committee has recommended we give our consent to stand in the follow constituencies:

Chernenko, Konstantin Ustinovich -- Kuybyshevskiy Electoral [Izbirateniyy] Okrug, Mosocow, RSFSR;
Aliyev, Geydar Aliyevich -- Tsentrainyy Electoral Okrug, Altay Kray; RSFSR:
Vorotnikov, Vitaliy Ivanovich -- Krasnooktyabrskiy Electoral Okrug, Volgograd Oblast, RSFSR;
Gorbachev, Mikhail Sergeyevich -- Kiyevskiy Electoral Okrug, Moscow, RSFSR;
Grishin, Viktor Vasilyevich -- Veshnyakovskiy Electoral Okrug, Moscow, RSFSR;
Gromyko, Andrey Andreyevich -- Kaliningradskiy Electoral Okrug, Moscow Oblast, RSFSR;
Kunayev, Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich -- Bakanasskiy Electoral Okrug, Alma-Ata Oblast, Kazakh, SSR;
Romanov, Grigoriy Vasilyevich -- Smolninskiy Electoral Okrug, Leningrad, RSFSR;
Solomentsev, Mikhail Sergeyevich -- Miasskiy Electoral Okrug, Chelyabinsk Oblast, RSFSR;
Tikhonov, Nikolay Aleksandrovich -- Frunzenskiy Electoral Okrug, Moscow, RSFSR;
Shcherbitskiy, Vladimir Vasilyevich -- Bagleyskiy Electoral Okrug, Dnepropetrovsk Oblast, Ukrainian SSR;
Demichev, Petr Nilovich -- Kirovskiy Electoral Okrug, Yaroslavl Oblast, RSFSR;
Dolgikh, Vladimir Ivanovich -- Novolipetskiy Electoral Okrug, Lipetsk Oblast, RSFSR;
Kuznetsov, Vasiliy Vasilyevich -- Elektrostalskiy Electoral Okrug, Moscow Cblast, RSFSR;
Ponomarev, Boris Nikolayevich -- Zavodskoy Electoral Okrug, Saratov Oblast, RSFSR;
Chebrikov, Viktor Mikhaylovich -- Leninskiy Electoral Okrug, Maritime Kray, RSFSR;
Shevardnadze, Eduard Amvrosiyevich -- Rukhskiy Electoral Okrug, Georgian SSR;
Zimyanin, Mikhail Vasilyevich -- Zheleznodorozhnyy Electoral Okrug, Voronezh Oblast, RSFSR;
Kapitonov, Ivan Vasilyevich -- Podolskiy City Electoral Okrug, Moscow Oblast, RSFSR;
Ligachev, Yegor Kuzmich -- Avtozavodskiy Electoral Okrug, Kuybyshev Oblast, RSFSR;
Rusakov, Konstantin Viktorovich -- Proletarskiy Electoral Okrug, Rostov Oblast, RSFSR;
Ryzhkov, Nikolay Ivanovich -- Zavodskoy Electoral Okrug, Novosibirsk Oblast, RSFSR;

We request the corresponding constituency election commissions to regard the present letter as a document in the registration of candidate deputies to the supreme soviet of the union republics.

Comrades K.U. Chernenko, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, D.A. Kunayev, G.V. Romanov, M.S. Solomentsev, N.A. Tikhonov, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, Ye.K. Ligachev, K.V. Rusakov, and N.I. Ryzhkov.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ARTICLE ON SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY

PM181630 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jan 85 First Edition pp 2-3

[Editorial article under the rubric "Toward the 27th CPSU Congress": "The Party and the Deepening of Socialist Democracy"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Our society has entered a new, crucial period in its development. The party and the people are starting a big turnabout toward practically resolving the tasks of improving the socialist society which has been built in the USSR. This turnabout is objectively conditioned by the urgent need for profound qualitative changes in all spheres of social life.

Its realization presupposes the further mobilization of creative forces and the development of the working people's initiative, the raising of the level of party political leadership of society, and the improvement of the forms and methods of organizational and ideological work among the masses, for it its precisely on the efficiency of party leadership that the pace of our progress and the scale of our achievements depend to a tremendous degree.

The article by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, entitled "To the Level of the Demands of Developed Socialism," other speeches of his, and recent party documents arm Communists and all Soviet people with a clear understanding of the very complex and novel nature of a great, inspiring cause -- that of realizing in full the socialist ideal. The enhancement of the leading role of the party as the nucleus of our society's political system and the driving force in the development of socialist democracy occupy a key place among the central problems of the CPSU's present strategy and tactics.

Seeking to make Soviet society one which accords in all respects with the loftiest conceptions of socialism scientifically substantiated by K. Marx, F. Engels, and V.I. Lenin, Communists proceed from the premise that socialism realizes its advantages through democracy, genuine, active, working democracy that gives everyone the right and makes it everyone's duty to actively shown himself master of the country -- this is both a very important task of all our party's policy and an effective means of fulfilling it. Socialism is inconceivable without such democracy, and full, consistently realized democracy is inconceivable without socialism.

For the first time socialism fills the great idea of equality among people with real, living content. And this is a priceless quality of our democracy. Its meaning consists, above all, in the fact that, as Lenin pointed out, it asserts SOCIAL equality. In conformity with this the CPSU shows indefatigable concern not only to extend citizens' rights and freedoms, but also to create conditions for their effective and real use by every citizen and to strengthen their guarantees.

Naturally, our socialist democratism is incompatible with anarchic arbitrariness and attempts to counterpose citizens' rights and freedoms to duties, and democracy to discipline. Engels once wrote that "for us EQUAL DUTIES are a particularly important addition to bourgeois democratic EQUAL RIGHTS which deprives the latter of their specifically bourgeois sense" (K. Marx and F. Engels: "Works," Vol 22, p 235). The duty, equal for all, to work and to receive only what has been earned by their labor, and real equality for all before the law, not merely formally proclaimed equality -- this is what distinguishes our democracy from bourgeois democracy. As is known, the principle of unity of rights and duties was made the basis of our constitution.

Following Lenin's behests, the CPSU regards discipline as a form of social tie between people that does not contradict but, on the contrary, organically supplements democracy and is a precondition for its realization. Discipline is an important means of realizing in practice the interests of the majority and the will of the party and the people. Without discipline and strong public order democracy remains just a fine phrase. Of course, discipline must not fetter initative. The party is opposed to all attempts to replace conscious discipline and organization with mechanical execution and to the emasculation of the humanist essence of socialist democratism.

International experience has convincingly shown the whole danger of political relapses into so-called "barracks communism," which was subjected to scathing criticism by the classics of Marxism-Leninism and has nothing in common with the ideology and policy of communist parties of the Leninist type.

Leninist Communists have always insisted and firmly insist that the creation of a new society is not a benefaction to the masses but their own living creativity and vital concern. Any formal automatism or reliance on the wonder-working force of rule by decree and orders from above are quite alien to its nature. Lenin warned of the danger of any isolation of the political vanguard from the working people and said that to build communism only "with the hands of Communists is a childish, a totally childish idea" ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 45, p 98).

The wider the scale and the more complex the nature of the transformations being implemented, the more important it is to interest working people in them and to involve them in conscious, creative work. As the practice of world socialism shows, only the party can successfully implement this. At the stage of developed socialism the increase in the party's leading role and the deepening of socialist democracy are a unified, integral, natural process.

One of the cardinally significant manifestations of this process is the spread of the principles of socialist democracy to all spheres of social life. In point of fact, each new step in implementing the party's economic, social, and cultural policy is also a step forward in the democratization of the corresponding sphere of our life.

Thus, in setting the task of sharply accelerating the country's economic development, the party sees the chief, inexhaustible reserve for this in people, in their thrifty, interested attitude to work, in, to use Lenin's words, "(teaching the masses management, not abstract management and not through lecturers and meetings, but through experience" (Vol 37, p 451). To teach through experience of management, through experience of thrifty independence and responsibility -- that is the common denominator today of party and state decisions on labor collectives, on team forms of labor organization, and on the conduct of economic experiments.

Or another example. Social justice occupies the leading place in the system of values of socialist democracy. Freedom from exploitation, an identical relationship to the means of production on the part of all members of society, equal rights to work, rest, housing, and free medical services and education, the measures being taken by the party and the state to enhance the level of the people's well-being -- all this is a graphic expression of the social justice inherent in our society. However, this is just one aspect of it. There is another aspect which demands, primarily, observance of the principle "from each according to his abilities, to each according to his labor," both in that part which relates to a just reward for labor and in the part relating to ensuring the proper conditions for the individual to apply his abilities.

The CPSU proceeds from the premise that it is impossible either to retard the law-governed process of deepening socialist democracy or to replace it by devising all kinds of artificial and essentially pseudodemocratic forms. In other words, by playing at democracy. Furthermore, it takes the existing prerequisites strictly into account and firmly occupies positions of political realism. The opportunities to further develop democracy at the stage of developed socialism are richer than ever before, and they will expand as it is improved. These opportunities today include the increased prosperity of Soviet people and their high political culture.

There is also the system of democratic institutions, legal norms, and legislation -- a system that is considered better developed than it was in the initial stages of socialist buildings -- and these encourage the initiative and social creativity of the masses and safeguard and uphold citizens' rights and freedoms.

Socialist democracy's creative potential is widely implemented through the political system in Soviet society, which welds together party and people and opens up room for social creativity by the working people. The CPSU, being the nucleus of society's political system, is tirelessly concerned to ensure that each of its links -- the soviets and trade unions, the Komsomol and people's control, labor collectives -- and the system as a whole meet the requirements of the contemporary stage and of the constantly rising political awareness and initiative of the masses.

Western Sovietologists make every effort to slander and discredit our political system and to counterpose to the leading role of the CPSU the so-called pluralism of bourgeois democracy. But if you strip the layer of speculative and demagogic accretions off the term "political pluralism" and reveal its literal meaning -- a diversity of political forces representing and upholding the interests of different social groups -- it is easy to see that it is indeed the political system of the socialist society that ensures this diversity not verbally or merely ostensibly but really and practically.

After all the political pluralism of bourgeois society, reflecting the antagonism between its main classes, helps the bourgeoisie, in Marx' words, to perpetuate itself by alternately letting "power go from one hand only to take it with the other." The diversity of social forces in the political system of socialism is fundamentally different in nature. It serves to express the specific interests of friendly classes, strata, and social groups and combine them most correctly in practical policy. Socialism eliminates the very antagonism between classes, initially by fundamentally transforming class differences and then, at the stage of developed socialism, by largely overcoming these differences. This constitutes socialism's historic mission and its greatest service to mankind.

Socialism does not abolish but, on the contrary, confirms the well-known truth that it is impossible to implement any significant social transformations unless they are linked to people's interests. In policy it is above all important, in Engels' words, to take into account the motivations which "drive large masses of people, entire peoples, and, within each people in turn, entire classes" (K. Marx and F. Engels, "Works," Vol 21, p 308).

To reveal these interests and take them into account today is both easier and more difficult than before. It is easier because the objective positions of classes, social strata and groups, nations, and ethnic groups in society have drawn substantially closer together. It is more difficult because the interests themselves, among which intraclass and extraclass interests associated with people's professional and age characteristics and specific local and territorial conditions are coming increasingly to the fore, have become more diverse, more complex, and more volatile. It is these objective changes in social structure and in people's requirements and needs that determine the thrust of work to improve the political system of developed socialism. At the same time, they raise even higher the party's role in work to coordinate and organically link the interests of different classes and groups, and to embody them in current and long-term policy.

Life shows that the more fully local soviets, trade unions, the Komsomol, and other public organizations express the specific interests of various groups of the population, the more actively the masses participate in their work. This means that they become more deeply involved in the process of directly managing the affairs of society and the state.

Of course, attention to the specific interests of social groups cannot and must not overshadow statewide and nationwide interests. It is a most important task of party policy to be able to combine and "couple" the former interests with the latter while giving priority to nationwide interests. The party is resolutely against the narrowly departmental or parochial approach and against any manifestations of national narrow-mindedness or national egoism.

The CPSU devotes special attention to the foundation of our political system -- the soviets -- and is concerned with strengthening socialist statehood. It is unswervingly guided by Lenin's thesis that soviet power is "power that is open to everyone, does everything in full view of the masses, is accessible to the masses, and originates directly from the masses, a direct and immediate organ of the people's masses and their will" (Vol 12, p 319). The norm of soviets' activity is the Leninist principle of unity between legislative, executive, and monitoring activity, extensive publicity, and the involvement of increasingly large numbers of working people in the soviets' work.

In steering the course of expanding the rights of soviets and enhancing their prestige, the party also perceives that the extremely rich potential of the democratic organs is by no means fully used. What has to be done, in particular, is to boost the effectiveness of democratic forms of their work such as sessions and standing commissions. Relations between local soviets and economic organizations are still not fully in order.

Continuing the quest for increasingly effective forms of democracy, honing their vitality and verifying it in practice, the party deems it necessary to ensure that the soviets' sovereignty [polnovlastiye], enshrined in the USSR Constitution, is constantly and comprehensively expressed in the content and style of their activity.

The role of most mass-based organizations of working people -- the trade unions -- increases at the stage of developed socialism. Today they embrace practically the whole adult population of the country, and their organizational structure, rights, and potential make it possible to capture, express, and uphold the specific interests of all professional groups and all labor collectives. The experience of world socialism convincingly proves the untenability and danger of the thesis insistently repeated by the ideological opponent regarding trade unions' "freedom" and "independence" from the party. It is party leadership that helps them perform their functions most successfully, rise above narrow-minded professional interests, and rid themselves of formalism in their work, which, unfortunately, is still common.

The activity of trade unions is increasingly closely interwoven with the development of democracy actually in the production facility. The Law on Labor Collectives provides broad opportunities for working people to participate in organizing the economic activity of enterprises and in solving social questions. And this law, like, of course, all the laws passed by the state, must be fully and strictly implemented.

Skillful party leadership is a prime condition for revolutionary continuity between generations and for enhancing the Komsomol's role in society's political system and in the education of young people. Party committees must keep track of those problems of young people, especially in the social sphere, with which Komsomol organizations cannot cope by themselves, and must develop the Komsomol's autonomous [samodeyatelnyy] nature in every possible way.

Young people's activeness and initiative are directly dependent on how skillfully Komsomol organizations take into account the aims in life, interests, and inclinations of the various professional and age groups of young people.

Komsomol organizations must, of course, not only take these into account but also influence their formulation and help their implementation. It is important to bolster the romance of major construction projects and ambitious initiatives with the romance of daily work in all sectors of the improvement of developed socialism. The party orients the Komsomol toward a sharp turn toward everyday specific organizational and education work and toward imbuing young people with communist convictions, lofty morality, and boundless devotion to the motherland and the great cause of socialism.

People's control is an integral and irreplaceable part of the political system of Soviet society. That is natural for a society functioning and developing along planned an organized lines. The other aspect of the question is equally important -- people's control has been and remains a school for education and management. That is why its development -- in both breadth and depth, so to speak -- is a necessary direction in improving socialist democracy. In the first place, the task is set of ensuring that every Soviet person thinks of himself as a people's control worker and participates directly in carrying out control work. Second, it is a question, as Lenin stressed, of a gradual transition from the simplest occupations to more important roles in state affairs. In terms of content, the point of the activity of people's control workers now lies in more actively helping to elucidate and eradicate everything that runs counter to the nature of socialism and diverges from its principles.

In improving each link in society's political system, the party strives to ensure that this system successfully guarantees daily competent participation by the masses in running the affairs of state and society and more fully reveals its potential as the system of socialist self-administration by the people.

The increase in the Communist Party's leading role is directly linked with the affirmation of the Leninist style and Leninist methods of leadership in the work of state and social organizations. The CPSU strives to ensure that the Leninist style in all its variety and richness is the spiritual requirement and indispensable working tool of every party, soviet, and economic leader. It strives to develop and assert in their activity a creative, scientific approach to the resolution of existing problems, a practical attitude, and professionalism, and to develop the ability and need to consult with people and listen to their views. The aim of developing the initiative and autonomous activity [samodeyatelnost] of the masses is a distinctive feature of the genuinely party style of leadership.

Democracy cannot be consistent and complete without extensive publicity in the work of all management organs. "Widespread, free expression of people's opinions in the press, extensive discussion of the decisions that are being adopted, businesslike criticism from below, and working people's letters," K.U. Chernenko notes, "are all a kind of reliable insurance against voluntarism and subjectivism in policy, making it possible to choose the optimum solutions and make the timely amendments to them that are suggested by life itself."

Democracy is a serious and responsible thing. Every institution and department must know precisely the range of its duties and be answerable for their execution. And it is important that party workers always remember that if they supplant someone else, no one will take their place in the meantime. It is not enough to say that the system of supplanting and duplication leads to the removal of individual responsibility from economic and other organizations -- it may lead to the party committee losing its political countenance.

It is well known that competent, enterprising, and really businesslike workers do not need to be led by the hand.

But when party committees show insufficient concern for strengthening management organs with capable organizers, a quite different situation arises: Obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms have to fill the gaps in the economy themselves, become embroiled in a morass of trivia, and shoulder alien production and supply concerns which are not properly theirs.

The CPSU believes that leading the process of constantly democratizing all spheres of society's life means setting an example in the genuinely democratic organization of its own intraparty relations. In this regard much that is new and interesting has appeared in the activity of party committees since the 26th CPSU Congress.

The extensive preliminary discussion in primary party organizations of major problems being submitted to plenums and party committee bureaus, party congresses and conferences is becoming the rule. The involvement of all Communists in all-party life is promoted by widespread publicity in the work of party leading organs and the active involvement of all the party masses in developing and solving questions of party policy.

The source of our party's forces and strength and the basis of Communists' close cohesion and of the great energy [deyesposobnost] and harmonious, fruitful work of party organizations has been and continues to be the principle of democratic centralism. The party's Central Committee devotes constant attention to the development and deepening of democratism in all party links, on the one hand, and to the strengthening of centralims, organization, and unity in implementing adopted decisions, on the other. Only by harmoniously combining centralism and democracy can the overall level of party life and the combat capability of party ranks be steadily increased.

The CPSU consistently strives to ensure the strict observance by all party members of the democratic procedures adopted in it and of strict discipline, which is the same for all Communists. In the party nobody has the right to disregard the democratic norms of party comradeship, the regulation rules on intraparty relations, or all-party tasks. Those who exhibit arrogance and conceit and a desire to place themselves "above" their colleagues and beyond criticism encounter resolute rejection from us. It is necessary to create an atmosphere in which the slightest deviation from the norms of party ethics or the slightest violation of socialist legality immediately receives the appropriate assessment both from the party masses and higher organs and to put a stop to any attempts to suppress criticism, still less to persecute people for it.

Discipline and the struggle forprecise organization have nothing in common with stage-management, numbing formalism, and personnel's fear of taking an independent step dictated by the situation. Every party and social organization, every labor collective can and must approach the execution of the center's instructions in their own way -- in their own way, as Lenin said, not in the sense of a violation of the instructions, but in the sense of a diversity of ways, means, and methods of achieving the set tasks. Communists must resolutely oppose formalism and mental stagnation and develop in their environment an active and creative perception of new phenomena of reality and the real processes of social life.

In fusing together democracy and centralism, the CPSU supports in every possible way an atmosphere of creativity and complete freedom during discussions of focal problems in all party links and at all levels. Every Communist in our country has the right and opportunity to express his opinion on any issue, defend it, reject what he considers incorrect, and convince his comrades that he is right.

But when a decision is adopted as a result of the confrontation of free opinions, it must be strictly implemented. "Real unanimity, rather than a show of unanimity," K.U. Chernenko's article says, "is achieved, as a rule, after an issue has been profoundly considered and comprehensively and collectively interpreted."

The reports and elections in the party which will be held within the framework of preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress must be an exacting examination of party affairs and promote understanding of achievements and lost opportunities, the self-critical analysis of shortcomings, the improvement of intraparty relations, the development of party organizations' initiative, and the still closer combination of party work and creative autonomous activity of the masses.

ZAGLADIN CITED ON SOCIALIST NATIONS' EXPERIENCES

LD191449 Moscow World Service in English 0931 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Text] Now another program in the series Marxism Today. In this issue we present an interview in English transcript with Doctor of Philosophy Vadim Zagladin. He will talk about the experience of the socialist countries.

[Zagladin] Discussions on what socialism would be like in this or that country are commonplace today. This is undoubtedly a positive development and indicates that the cause of socialism is surging ahead. Naturally, the ideas voiced during such discussions aren't identical. Marxists proceed from the assumption that practical experience is the best way to judge whether one or another viewpoint is correct or erroneous. However, the experience in the Soviet Union as well as in other nations that have embarked on the road of socialism proves that Leninism is correct in saying that specific features in building socialism can be quite diverse. But this diversity doesn't apply when it comes to the main thing, which is that the experience of 15 completely different countries has fully confirmed the existence of certain common laws of socialism.

[Announcer] Professor, what can be said about those common laws of socialism?

[Zagladin] The existence of the common laws of socialism is predetermined above all by the fact that capitalism, as a society historically preceding socialism with all its diverse forms of development, has quite definite features that are identical in principle everywhere. It's these features that ought to be done away with in order to eliminate exploitation and oppression and build a new socialist society. The common laws of socialism are those of its features that underscore its qualitative definition as a society of social equality and social justice, a society existing for human beings and meeting their fundamental interests. Among the basic laws of socialism today we can single out four major ones. The first is the need to establish the power of the working class and its allies. The second is profound qualitative changes economically, socially, and politically to ensure the elimination of exploitation and all forms of oppression. The third is the education of the masses and above all the working class in the spirit of socialist ideas, the mobilization of the working people in efforts to build a socialist society. And the fourth is the defense of socialist gains. Now these basic laws have manifested themselves in all the socialist revolutions that have taken place up till now. Until these common laws are evident in practice, one cannot say that a society is completely socialist.

[Announcer] The opponents of socialism claim these common laws and features of socialism make the new society monotonous. They say these common features cannot help but make socialism drab and monotonous. What's your opinion?

[Zagladin] Among all the inventions of anticommunists this one is perhaps the most absurd. Socialism in practice is a living and growing organism. It is a society that merges with the experience of a given nation and its traditions and for this reason alone it assumes peculiar features in each country. The concrete problems of building socialism have been solved in different countries differently. In some cases their solutions coincided with those found in the USSR; in other ones they differed from the Soviet experience. There are some qualities that are unique to each socialist society.

For instance, the experience of a number of socialist countries has shown that it's possible to nationalize the means of production step by step in such a way that a certain number of medium and small industries would for some period, even a relatively long one, remain in the hands of their former owners. Clearly, however, all industries would eventually become public property, for socialism is a society that excludes the exploitation of man by man.

Furthermore, the experience of the socialist countries' communist parties has proved the profound correctness of Lenin's (?cooperative) plan, has shown the universal significance of its implementation as an essential element of building socialism. At the same time it has been confirmed that the forms and methods of its implementation can be rather different depending on the conditions of one country or another. For instance, in many socialist countries not all the land has been nationalized, only some big landholdings. In pursuing such a course, the ruling parties have taken into account the fact that farmers' ownership of the land has a long standing tradition, and therefore attempts to nationalize the land could undermine the alliance between the working class and farmers.
The forms of building and advancing socialism have become increasingly diverse; however, it's particularly important that the essence hasn't been changed. As Marx and Lenin said repeatedly, the diversity of forms of expression does in no way contradict the integral nature of the new society. On the contrary it helps make it stronger.

[Announcer] In any country the building of socialism is a conscious, not a spontaneous process. Now what can you say about the forces that creatively apply the common laws of socialism to build a new society by taking into account the national specific features and traditions, as well as all the national and international conditions?

[Zagladin] The working class has been, and remains, the social force objectively interested in the socialist transformation of society. And the communist Marxist-Leninist party acts as a political force called upon to lead the working class and direct its energy and that of all working people towards the implementation of such transformations. The guarding role of such a party, closely connected with the working class and the people and (?sensitively) heeding their voice, is also one of the tested common laws of socialism. Following the construction and consolidation of socialism, the long state of developed socialist society is inevitable for all countries. The only way to advance toward communism is by perfecting mature socialism.

COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LAUNCHED 18 JAN

LD191100 Moscow TASS in English 1059 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 19 TASS -- Another communication satellite of the "Gorizont" series was launched in the Soviet Union on January 18, 1985, in accordance with the program of the further development of communication systems and television broadcasting with the use of artificial earth satellites.

The sputnik has been put into a circular orbit close to a stationary one with the following initial parameters: the distance from the earth's surface 35,096 kilometres, the period of the revolution around the earth -- 23 hours 21 minutes, inclination of the orbit 1.5 degrees.

The equipment on board the "Gorizont" satellite is functioning normally. The command and measuring complex is guiding the satellite. The operation of the communications and television equipment of the satellite will be in accordance with the program.

COSMOS 1624 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 17 JAN

LD180906 Moscow TASS in English 0859 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] January 18 TASS -- Artificial earth satellite "Cosmos-1624", the next in the series, was launched in the Soviet Union on January 17, 1985.

On board the satellite is installed scientific equipment designed to continue outer space exploration. The satellite was put into an orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution -- 100.8 minutes; maximum distance from the earth's surface (in the apogee) -- 825 kilometers; minimum distance from the earth's surface (in the perigee) -- 787 kilometers; inclination of the orbit -- 74 degrees.

Apart from scientific equipment, the satellite has onboard radio systems for an accurate measurement of orbital elements, a radio telemetric system for transmitting back to earth data about the functioning of the instruments and scientific equipment. The onboard equipment of the satellite is functioning normally. The coordination-computer centre is processing the incoming information.

BRIEFS

OKHOTSK COAST TV -- The settlement of Ulya in Khabarovsk Kray is now getting reliable television reception. An Ekran long-distance space communication receiving station has begun functioning there on a permanent basis. From now on the inhabitants of all populated localities on the Okhotsk coast will be able to watch Central Television programs. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 20 Jan 85 LD]

AZERBAIJAN TV SERVICE IMPROVED -- Inhabitants of Ismaillinskiy Rayon, Azerbaijan, can now receive Moscow Central Television color programs. Stable reception of the first program of Central Television has been made possible by a 50-kilometer relay line Kyurdamir-Ivanovka. Inhabitants of Vartashen can also receive this program due to a 40-kilometer relay line from Sheki. Reconstruction of the Baku-Rustavi relay line is near completion, which will make it possible to view Central Television second program throughout the republic. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 15 Jan 85 LD]

SOKOLOV ADDRESSES MILITARY KOMSOMOL CONFERENCE

PM221046 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Jan 85 Second Edition pp 1-2

[Report by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondents Lieutenant Colonel A. Alyabyev, Lieutenant Colonel V. Semenov, and Captain A. Kovalev: "Serving the Fatherland in Leninist Fashion. From the Komsomol Conference of the Red Banner Turkestan Military District" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] Only yesterday their reliable hands were gripping the steering wheels of infantry combat vehicles or taking all-weather interceptors up into the sky. Only yesterday their eyes were gazing into the swirling blizzard, seeking targets, or into the flickering radar screens to determine the coordinates of the targets to be struck. Yes, they were fulfilling various combat training tasks and they were separated by tens and hundreds of kilometers. But today they have gathered for the district Komsomol conference to analyze exactingly their Komsomol contribution to raising the combat readiness of units and subunits, to share their experience, and to determine specific ways of improving work.

The report delivered by Lieutenant General N. Moiseyev, member of the military council and chief of the political directorate of the district, and the speeches delivered by Colonel General N. Popov, the district commander, and by Captain A. Kuznestsov, Senior Lieutenant V. Deyneko, Private A. Zhukov, and others cited many facts showing that the young servicemen are persistently implementing the demands of the 26th party congress, the advice and instructions of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, and the recommendations of the all-army conference of Komsomol organization secretaries. They are filled with the desire to achieve substantial new successes in socialist competition under the slogan "Our selfless military labor for the 40th anniversary of the great victory and the 27th CPSU Congress!"

Here is one of the delegates -- Ensign Valeriy Moroz, Komsomol leader and holder of the Order of the Red Star. Among the conference's guests of honor is his father Andrey Kuzmich Moroz, a war vetaran and full holder of the Order of Glory and holder of two Orders of the Red Star. The link between the generations, the speakers emphasized, is firm and indestructible and the servicemen of the eighties are worthily carrying on the martial valor of their grandfathers and fathers.

Subunit commander Captain I. Ploskonos spoke of character tempering and the need to prepare oneself persistently to accomplish exploits. His words have been confirmed by deeds. He has been awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union for his courage and valor in fulfilling his international duty as a member of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

Many kind words were addressed at the conference to Komsomol leaders Captain O. Kamushkin, Senior Lieutenants S. Garenko and Ye. Zelinskiy, and others. In the Komsomol organizations they head work performed in a lively, spirited fashion. It is organized here in such a way that every Komsomol member fulfills his combat training tasks in exemplary fashion and unswervingly follows the requirements of the rules and oath.

The district Komsomol members' successes are impressive. But, the conference stressed, they cannot stop at what has been achieved. That is why there was an exacting and principled talk about unused reserves and shortcomings, about ways of raising the Komsomol organizations' militancy and activeness in the successful solution of the complex combat training tasks facing the units and subunits in the new training year.

The conference was addressed by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR defense minister.

The Komsomol, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov said, is the youth of the Soviet land, our party's own child. The great Lenin stood at its cradle. The Communist Party has always been solicitous in rearing, educating, and tempering the Komsomol, its replacement and reliable reserve.

The Army Komsomol is a militant detachment of the Komsomol. The party, motherland, and Soviet people highly rate its great services in the armed defense of the socialist fatherland, the courage and heroism displayed by the Komsomol servicemen in the fighting for the motherland, and the fruitful work in educating the Army and Navy youth. The Order of the Red Banner which Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, attached to the Soviet Army and Navy Komsomol at the all-Army conference of Komsomol organization secretaries embodies this high rating.

The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent party Central Committee plenums, the CPSU Central Committee resoltuion "On the Further Improvement of the Party Leadership of the Komsomol and the Enhancement of Its Role in the Young People's Communist Education," and the materials of the all-Army conference of Komsomol organization secretaries are a militant program for the entire activity of the Armed Forces Komsomol. The Army and Navy Komsomol members and servicemen interpreted the vivid and rich speech delivered at the conference by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, that outstanding leader of the Communist Party and Soviet state, as an inspiring order from the party and people addressed to all our young people -- to be loyal always to Lenin's behests and constantly ready to defend the historic gains of socialism.

It is right that the conference is conducting a self-critical conversation about the state of affairs in the district Komsomol organizations in fulfilling the decisions of the party, the 19th Komsomol Congress, and the all-Army conference of Komsomol organization secretaries. It is necessary to enhance the responsibility of every Komsomol bureau and committee and every individual Komsomol member for the solution of the set tasks. It is not simply assurances and words but also specific practical actions which are needed.

It is right that you should be viewing your Komsomol affairs in inextricable connection with that by which the entire Soviet people are living today and you should be gauging them by their achievements in communist creation.

The past calendar year has left a marked trace in the annals of the land of the soviets. A substantial new step has been taken in the development of the economy. Soviet people's lives are becoming richer and more beautiful with every passing day. The might of our motherland and its defense capability have been strengthened still further. The nationwide support, the enthusiasm with which the working people welcomed the measures elaborated by the party for the consolidation of labor and production discipline, have had beneficial influence on the state of affairs in the national economy.

The Soviet people are working with great enthusiasm generated by the preparation for the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War and for the 27th CPSU Congress. They are giving all their efforts to the successful fulfillment of the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The country is preparing for a notable event in our sociopolitical life -- the elections to the union and autonomous republic supreme soviets and local soviets of people's deputies.

Winter training is now in full swing in the Armed Forces. The personnel are working strenuously on the fulfillment of the combat and political training plans and are improving their field, air, and naval skill, and persistently mastering the armaments entrusted to them. Socialist competition has been launched in the districts, groups of forces, and fleets under the slogan "Our selfless military labor for the 40th anniversary of the great victory and the 27th CPSU Congress!" As always, the Communists and Komsomol members are marching in the front ranks of the competitors.

There are grounds for noting the great effort made in military labor by our district's personnel. The Red Banner Turkestan Military District is one of the oldest Soviet military districts, with very rich revolutionary and combat traditions. It is a high honor to serve in such a remarkable district!

What has been achieved today is the result of the great efforts and strenuous constructive labor of the commanders, staffs, political organs, and party organizations. Nor can we fail to see here the important role played by the district's Komsomol organizations and by Komsomol members. You, comrade Komsomol members, are doing a lot to master combat equipment and ways of using it effectively and to reinforce military discipline, organization, and order. Many young servicemen have received lofty awards of the motherland. We have many Komsomol organizations which are proving by practical deeds that they are the reliable assistants of the commanders, political workers, and party organizations in resolving the tasks facing the district and have been able to ensure the personal exemplariness of the Komsomol member-servicemen in combat training and discipline. Emulate them! Rising to their level and surpassing it -- that is the task which every Komsomol organization and every Komsomol activist must regard as paramount.

I express the firm conviction that you will do everything to reinforce and develop the successes in fulfilling combat tasks, in combat and political training, in the consolidation of discipline, and in the fulfillment of your patriotic and international duty. The motherland expects new accomplishments from you in your military labor so important and essential to our socialist fatherland. But, in speaking of what has been achieved, we must be loyal to our party's tested tradition -- assessing critically the work which has been done and focusing our main efforts on unresolved questions. Eliminating existing shortcomings is our priority duty.

In the complex international situation, the party, its Central Committee, and Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, personally demand that the Soviet Armed Forces and each serviceman and Komsomol member TIRELESSLY RAISE THEIR POLITICAL AND MILITARY VIGILANCE AND BE CONSTANTLY READY TO DEFEND THE GREAT GAINS OF SOCIALISM.

For the Army Komsomol and above all the Komsomol aktiv, the USSR defense minister pointed out, there is no duty or task more important than mobilizing all the efforts, energy, and will of all Komsomol members and servicemen to ensure the subunits' constant and high degree of combat readiness to fulfill combat tasks immediately and discharge their military duty and oath unconditionally. The standard of the combat readiness of the subunit or unit is the main indicator by which we must determine the effectiveness of the Komsomol organization's work and the fulfillment of his duty by every Komsomol member.

THEIR ACTIVIE PARTICIPATION IN THE ARMY YOUTH'S IDEOLOGICAL-POLITICAL, MARTIAL, AND MORAL EDUCATION IS VERY IMPORTANT IN THE KOMSOMOL ORGANIZATIONS' ACTIVITY IN STRENGTHENING COMBAT READINESS.

Since the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum there have been definite positive changes in ideological educational work in the Army and Navy.

However, if we are talking self-critically, then only the first steps have been taken. We must do a lot to further improve the communist education of our Army youth. The main thing impeding the raising of the effectiveness of ideological educational work is formalism in our activity. It has many facets: There are instances of a superficial, merely outward activity, measures carried out only in order to file a report. There is slight concern for the end result. Yet the end result of ideological educational work should be expressed in specific deeds: in ideological conviction; in personal exemplariness in service; in implacability toward shortcomings; in active assistance to one's comrades, passing on to them one's knowledge, skills, and ability; and in the creation of a friendly, cohesive collective. Success in resolving all the tasks facing us depends to a decisive degree on the servicemen's ideological staunchness and moral purity.

Under the leadership of the commander, political organs, and Communists, the Komsomol organizations must lead all the remaining Army youth, rally their ranks closely around the Communist Party, explain constantly, on the basis of specific examples, the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet state, form selfless devotion to the ideals of communism, seek to ensure that every serviceman has an in-depth understanding of Lenin's teaching on the defense of the socialist motherland, Soviet patriotism, socialist internationalism, and the fraternal friendship of the USSR peoples, and educate the servicemen in the heroic past of our motherland and the combat career of the Lenin Komsomol and the Soviet Armed Forces.

The Komsomol organizations must form in the servicemen unshakable belief in the strength and might of our Army and weapons, the belief that love for the socialist motherland and readiness to give everything for it, augmented by a high degree of combat skill, will make it possible to crush any aggressor.

How is the success of the Komsomol's activity in resolving the tasks facing it achieved?

It is achieved primarily by the personal exemplariness of every Komsomol member in combat training and duty and in daily service. If every Komsomol member -- every member, I stress! -- under any conditions and anywhere fulfills his military duty and the commander's orders in exemplary fashion, then the majority of shortcomings which we encounter daily will simply not exist.

Ensuring the personal exemplariness of every Komsomol member means the Komsomol organizations' fulfillment of their paramount duty as the party's closest assistant.

An important factor in the combat capability of subunits and units is MILITARY DISCIPLINE. The USSR defense minister dwelled in detail on the practical tasks for further strengthening military discipline, rallying the collectives, and creating in them an atmosphere of strong military comradeship, friendship, and high exactingness, and enhancing the Army Komsomol's role here.

The Komsomol aktiv's duty is to know the servicemen's thoughts and moods, to come to their aid promptly, and to conduct individual work skilllfully with Komsomol members and young servicemen. It is important to seek to ensure that every Komsomol member knows and fulfills the requirements of the military oath, rules, and ethics and strictly observes the norms and rules of Soviet morality.
A powerful lever for resolving all the tasks facing the Komsomol organizations is their active participation in SOCIALIST COMPETITION.

Competition should be strictly purposeful, aimed at ensuring that every Komsomol member and every serviceman achieves good end results, and should ensure that the soldier, sergeant, ensign, officer, division, detail, and crew is really ready for modern warfare.

Where competition has been developed in earnest and not in words, it produces positive results in strengthening combat readiness, improving the standard of the personnel's training, and improving discipline.

In the interests of resolving the tasks facing us, the USSR defense minister stressed, it is necessary to make fuller and broader use of the large amount of political and organization work which is now being performed in connection with PREPARATION FOR THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE'S VICTORY IN THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR AND FOR THE FORTHCOMING 27TH CPSU CONGRESS. We must ensure that the time of preparation for and celebration of the great victory over fascist Germany, those days filled with the light of the immortal memory of the Soviet people's unrivaled courage and unprecedented staunchness, become a good school for the young servicemen's heroic and patriotic education in a spirit of loyalty to the traditions of older generations and of readiness to enrich their experience with their own achievements.

It is essential to reveal in depth the Communist Party's role as the organizer and inspirer of all our victories, the nationwide nature of the struggle against the hated fascist invaders, and the mass heroism of Soviet people, the Army and Navy servicemen, and all those who forged victory behind the lines. We must organize meetings more frequently between Komsomol members and war and Armed Forces veterans, the living bearers of combat experience and our glorious traditions.

In brief, comrades, the Komsomol has many complex and diverse concerns. To cope with them successfully it must persistently master a Leninist party style of work, know how to mobilize the servicemen's masses and raise them to perform great deeds, and guide them purposefully. As Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko has pointed out, "the novelty of the tasks facing us objectively advances to the fore the question of improving the forms and methods and very style of the Komsomol's activity."

The success of Komsomol work largely depends on the person who heads the Komsomol organizations, committees, and bureaus, and on the Komsomol activists. How should the Komsomol secretary work? He should constantly be among Komsomol members, know their requests and needs, and set a personal example in fulfilling his military and Komsomol duty. He must be aware of his responsibility for the behavior of every Komsomol member, his combat training and discipline, and the subunit's combat readiness. He must be sociable, sensitive, and attentive to Komsomol members. It is precisely a Komsomol leader and activist of this kind who will most rapidly achieve success; people will be drawn to such a leader and trust, love, and respect him.

The sources of the Komsomol's prestige and strength lie IN PARTY LEADERSHIP. The party rates highly the Komsomol's initiative and creativity and sees in the Komsomol its active assistant in the communist education of the rising generations. The Komsomol members are a large force in the Army. Improving the leadership of the Komsomol means improving all party political work because there are few measures today which are not geared to work with young people. That is why it is a case primarily of steadily improving the standard of party political work with the personnel.

The priority task of all commanders, political workers, and party organizations and of each Communist is to render constant aid to the Komsomol cadres, to teach them a highly responsible, businesslike approach toward work in a patient and persistent fashion, and to be concerned for this work's high ideological content and effectiveness.

Whether the Komsomol organizations are the really reliable bulwark of the commanders and party organizations will depend largely on how sensitively they heed the voice of the Komsomol members, how they react to the questions they put, and how they are concerned for the organization of Komsomol work.

Cliche and formalism, involvement in general instructions, and fussing with committee work must be avoided in this matter. For each commander, political worker, and party committee and bureau secretary, it should be a natural requirement to pay direct visits to our youthful collectives -- platoons, companies, and battalions -- and to communicate really closely with Komsomol members, to know what they live by and what is good and bad in their service and what help they need. Only in this way is it possible to understand not in words but in deeds a soldier's soul, as they say. Without that it is impossible to count on success in leading subunits and educating subordinates.

In its resolution on the further improvement of the party's leadership of the Komsomol, the CPSU Central Committee points out that this leadership should be of a planned, regular nature, help Komsomol organizations in selecting the main avenues and most effective forms of work, and direct young people's energy into the necessary channel. We must strictly fulfull this requirement of the party's.

On the threshold of notable historical dates and events -- the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism and the 27th congress of our Leninist party -- the Soviet people and Armed Forces servicemen are persistently resolving the tasks of consoldiating our motherland's economic and defense might. Following the Communists' example, the Komsomol members are making a substantial contribution to this noble cause.

In conclusion, the USSR defense minister wished the Komsomol members and all servicemen of the Red Banner Turkestan Military District new successes in combat training and service and in the fulfillment of their patriotic and international duty and the tasks which the party and people have set the Armed Forces. He wished them great Komsomol achievements for the benefit of our great socialist motherland.

The conference was addressed by V. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

Taking part in the conference's work were I. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee; A. Rachkov, secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee; Lieutenant General A. Shirinkin, Lieutenant General N. Smorigo, Colonel General V. Merimskiy, Colonel N. Koshelev, B. Allamuradov, first secretary of the Uzbekistan Komsomol Central Committee; Zh. Charyyeva, first secretary of the Turkmenistan Komsomol Central Committee; the first secretaries of the Komsomol obkoms of a number of oblasts on whose territory the district's troops are stationed, and representatives of a number of military districts and the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

DIE WELT SPECULATES ON FATE OF MARSHAL OGARKOV

DW211409 Bonn DIE WELT in German 17 Jan 85 p 3

[Michael Voslenskiy article: "For Assignment in the West -- The Case of Marshal O."]

[Text] There was guessing for months about what had become of removal Soviet Chief of General Staff Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov. Now we have an answer -- Ogarkov is in Minsk dealing with "new forms" of warfare against the West.

Among the secret documents of the communist regime in Grenada is the copy of talk between two chiefs of general staff that was recorded on 10 March 1983 -- between Grenadian Major Louison and Marshal of the Soviet Union Ogarkov. Both have had to leave in the meantime. The major is now the head of the tiny and unsuccessful communist "Bishop movement" in Grenada. However, what has become of the marshal?

The dismissal of the second man in the Soviet military hierarchy came abruptly and unexpectedly, obviously also for him, on 5 September 1984. An unsuspecting Ogarkov solemnly gave a gold wristwatch to Army General Pyotr Ivashutin, chief of the military intelligence service, GRU, on the occasion of his 75th birthday. The next night, Radio Moscow announced Ogarkov's "dismissal" from his leading position. That caused a sensation, above all in the West where Ogarkov had been considered to be Ustinov's "crown prince." There had even been speculation that Ustinov would resign and leave his post as defense minister to the younger Ogarkov. It was hard to explain why the chosen person was not able to stay in his comfortable position of first deputy defense minister and chief of general staff of the Soviet Armed Forces.

It soon became clear that Ogarkov had been removed. Small wonder because the ambitious marshal had gained an international reputation, and the top of the nomenclatura considered him a "Bonapartist" danger. The same was the case with Trotskiy, Tukhachevskiy, and Zhukov. During Stalin's time, this suspicion meant certain death; after Stalin it has meant certain dismissal.

How far did Ogarkov fall? Western press agencies said at first that he had been appointed chief of the general staff academy. This report was based either on a misunderstanding or on disinformation from Moscow. At any rate, it was wrong. KOB journalist Viktor Louis indicated at the same time that the marshal was in command of forces to be used in the West. This story was confirmed in mid-October last year by Romanov, CPSU Central Committee secretary for military matters and Politburo member. The final doubts were removed when Ogarkov laid a wreath at Ustinov's funeral with a ribbon bearing the words: "Zapadnov Naznacheniya" [for assignment in the West]. So Marshal Ogarkov is in reality commanding a commando center of Soviet troops ready for action in the West.

Some people in the West will quite likely conclude that Ogarkov's fall was not so far at all. However, that would be a false assessment. Real socialism is a thoroughly bureaucratic system and its Byzantine order of ranks sometimes turns out to be stronger than its secretiveness.

The hour of truth about Ogarkov's decline struck when Ustinov's obituary was published. Ogarkov's signature is separated by 32 names fromhis former place now held by Marshal Akhromeyev. Marshal of the Soviet Union Ogarkov signed under Admiral Medvedev, head of the Navy Political Administration. He cannot be compared with Marshal Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact forces, who was permitted to sign right after Akhromeyev. The Soviet press also reacted differently to Ogarkov's and Kulikov's visits to Honecker. All papers reported Kulikov's visit, while Ogarkov's visit was not mentioned even by the organ of the Defense Ministry.

So far, Kulikov has been considered commander in chief of the Armed Forces to be used in the West because the Warsaw Pact armies are directed only against the West. What role does the demoted Ogarkov play? As a marshal of the Soviet Union, he holds a position that sounds fine. Is it a title without substance?

Certainly, there is this element in Ogarkov's new appointment. The nomenclatura has social aspects also in the military field, where not individual persons but groups are acting.

In their constant upward striving and the connected struggle, it is not just people who are winning or losing but about all groups. There are rumors to the effect that Ogarkov's fall also had an effect on the leadership of the military intelligence service GRU. Above-mentioned GRU chief Ivashutin was strongly supported by Ogarkov. The award of a gold watch was a friendly act by Ogarkov because the old man did not receive an order. Ogarkov's dismissal has already cast a shadow -- Ivashutin's signature is not an Ustinov's obituary -- and maybe he has been pensioned off.

So there is no denying that Ogarkov has suffered a setback, one of the aftereffects of Andropov's short rule. At the end of the Brezhnev era, a coalition of the Armed Forces, KGB, and military representatives formed and effected Andropov's election as general secretary against the wishes of the Brezhnev group. After Andropov's death, things returned to normal. The party apparatus, the central aspect of the nomenclature, turned out to be the most important power factor. The coalition partners of the Andropov era were pushed back. It is no coincidence that of the three ministers demonstratively promoted to Politburo members in April 1973 -- the foreign minister, the defense minister, and the KGB chairman -- only the first remains, namely Gromyko.

However, what is the demoted Ogarkov really doing? The new area of responsibility is connected with views the marshal published on 9 May 1984 in the Soviet central military paper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA about developing and testing the "new forms" in peacetime that would then have to pass the test in war. As we have heard, Ogarkov sits with his office in Minsk as an experienced chief of the general staff, working out these "forms" for war against the West.

He probably has no command authority, but there are enough Soviet divisions in Western military areas of the USSR and in other Warsaw Pact states. [sentence as published] This is not an appealing picture for those who are eager for a revival of detente. It also provides no encouragement for unilateral disarmament by the West out of sheer happiness over the resumption of the Soviet-U.S. dialogue.

Marshal Ogarkov no longer deals with Grenada and other exotic countries. In Minsk, not far from the West European area, he is working on plans "for assignment in the West."

EDITORIAL EXAMINES COMBAT STANDBY TROOP TRAINING

PM211600 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Jun 85 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Combat Standby Duty"]

[Excerpts] An important place in the array of tasks being resolved by Soviet Armed Forces personnel is allocated to combat standby duty [boyevoye dezhurstvo] -- a special king of service when teams, crews, and subunits are ready to immediately join battle to repulse a surprise enemy attack.

Carrying out combat standby duty is a matter of great political and state importance. Its tasks stem from the Armed Forces' duty to the people -- to reliably defend the socialist fatherland and be in a state of constant combat readiness guaranteeing an immediate rebuff for any aggressor.

A creative, businesslike, and demanding approach to personnel training makes it possible to rule out any accidents, mistakes by specialists, or equipment and arms malfunctions.

This approach must be implemented in all subunits carrying out combat standby duty. Cases when certain commanders, political workers, and staff officers who are organizing personnel training for combat standby duty fail to show proper demandingness toward themselves and their subordinates cannot be tolerated. There are, for instance, cases when the same old questions are studied on exercises and training drills, and operations are rehearsed on the basis of simplistic scenarios. Needless to say, little advantage is gained from this practice.

Training for combat standby duty and the quality with which it is carried out depend largely on well organized monitoring. In frontranking units and subunits this monitoring is carried out systematically and intelligently. During it everything positive is elucidated and generalized, new reserves are discovered and brought into play, and the reasons for failures are analyzed and eradicated. It is important to objectively assess all aspects of personnel training and the conditions under which the servicemen carry out the tasks assigned to them.

Carrying out combat standby duty is linked with substantial psychological pressures. The psychological tempering of servicemen must be flexible and nonstereotyped; it must take account of the features and experience of their service. Young specialists demand particular attention and above all need monitoring and help. Nor should more experienced servicemen be overlooked. With time certain of them get accustomed to the situation on combat standby durty and consequently begin to view it as ordinary service, at times overassess their capabilities, and reduce their vigilance. These phenomena must be prevented in good time.

Concern for the training of specialists to carry out combat standby duty also presupposes improving their physical fitness. It is necessary to bear in mind the specific nature of the service and the character of servicemen's combat specialities, which must be taken into account when organizing physical training exercises.

The party political work conducted in subunits carrying out combat standby duty must foster and develop in servicemen a profound understanding of the need for constant and high vigilance, combat readiness, and the personal responsibility of every serviceman for irreproachable fulfillment of the combat task. To this end commanders, political workers, and party and Komsomol organizations systematically explain to the personnel the military-political situation in the world, the directives of the party and government on the combat readiness of the Army and Navy, and the specific demands of the USSR defense minister and the commanders in chief of the branches of the Armed Forces for the organization of combat standby duty.

When the situation permits, operational political briefings and editions of radio newspapers and combat leaflets are organized for servicemen resting from combat standby duty, and group and individual talks are held with them. With skillful use these and other forms of political education work promote the maintenance of good spirits among servicemen and mobilize them to ensure the irreproachable fulfillment of their professional duties. The example of commanders, political workers, and party and Komsomol activists is the most important means of political influence on the personnel of standby duty details, reliefs, and crews. That is why an exceptionally responsible attitude toward the fulfillment of their service and social duty is required of them.

Combat standby duty is one of the most responsible kinds of troop activity. The servicemen carrying it out have been entrusted with the most important thing -- the security of the socialist fatherland. They are justifying that trust with honor: They are reliably guarding the country's tranquillity and the great gains of socialism.

NORWAY STUDY SHOWS GROWTH IN LENINGRAD MD FORCES

PM171525 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 10 Jan 85 p 4

[Olav Trygge Storvik report: "Missiles Modernized"]

[Text] The Soviet Union's military forces in the immediate vicinity of the Nordic area have increased considerably over the last 20 years. At the same time Soviet arms and equipment have begun to approach the West's in quality, and in some areas they are better.

These are some of the conclusions reached in a study carried out by the Defense High Command of trends in Soviet military strength over the last 20 years, with particular references to the areas bordering the Nordic area. Defense Minister Anders C. Sjaastad referred to the study in an address to the Oslo Military Association recently and said that the expansion that has taken place in Soviet Army and Air Force forces on the Kola Peninsula has not attracted as much attention as the expansion of the Soviet Union's Northern Fleet. Nevertheless, these forces are those which have the most direct effect on the regional situation in the north.

According to the study, since 1964 the Soviet Army has increased from around 1.6 million men to around 2.7 million, that is, an increase of a good 70 percent. In the same period the number of active divisions has grown from 140 to 195, an increase of 40 percent. Within the Leningrad Military District (of which the Kola Peninsula is part) the number of divisions has increased from 8 to 10. In the northern part of Kola Peninsula there are two motorized divisions (in peacetime), but this figure says little about the divisions' quality, which has improved considerably in the last few years. A motorized Soviet division has increased in size from 10,800 to 13,700 men. At the same time arms have also increased in numbers and quality. This applies to artillery, which at regimental level has increased from 18 to 54 pieces, while the old towed artillery has been replaced by self-propelled artillery. The divisions' offensive capacity has also been improved by the addition of more tanks, which have increased from 180 to 220, and assault tanks, which have increased in number from 210 to around 400.

Of so-called "Special Forces," the study states that each military district has been expanded through the addition of a mopping-up brigade [oppklarinsgsbrigade] and sabotage brigade. In addition, the Leningrad Military District has marines stationed in the northern sections of the Kola Peninsula, and during the 20-year period these have been reorganized from a regiment to a brigade with four divisions. (According to some sources, this section has also been given new hovercrafts with a greater transport capacity and, at the same time, experiments are also being carried out on a new aircraft type capable of transporting tanks and larger groups of men.)

As far as tactical nuclear arms are concerned, in 1964 the divisions had one battalion equipped with 2 Frog-3 missiles with a range of 40 km. In 1970 these were replaced by 4 more accurate Frog-7 missiles with a range of 80 km. In the course of the last 2 years the Frog-7 has been replaced with SS-21's in a large number of divisions. The SS-21 has a range of 120 km and improved accuracy. The divisions are also supported by a brigade equipped with Scud missiles and organized at army and front level. In 1964 this brigade had 6 launchers, and over the 20-year period these have increased to 12 launchers. At the same time, the range of the Scud missiles has increased from 135 to 300 km. The Scud is currently being replaced by the SS-23 with a range of up to 500 km, the study states. In addition, the military districts have also been given a brigade equipped with Scaleboard missiles with 12 launchers and a range of 900 km.

The Scaleboard is currently being replaced by the SS-20, which has the same range but greater accuracy. The targeting accuracy of the tactical missiles now makes it possible to use conventional warheads against special targets, the Defense High Command says.

Aircraft forces have also increased considerably. Within the Leningrad Military District aircraft now number 500, against approximately 250 20 years ago. Today, attack helicopters, armed transport helicopters, and pursuit aircraft with tactical support as one of their combat functions are stationed on the Kola Peninsula. In the same period the number of transport aircraft and transport helicopters has increased from 40 to 120. This aircraft pool can be rapidly reinforced through the arrival of aircraft from other parts of the Soviet Union at the 18 airfields on the Kola Peninsula.

The expansion of the Soviet Northern Fleet is also described in the study, but is better known and will not be repeated here. However, there is good reason to point out that the Soviet Union has developed a new type of submarine-launched cruise missile with a range of 2,000 to 3,000 km for use against land targets. It is thought to be part of the Soviet Union's endeavors to expand its strategic capacity, and the Defense High Command believes that the missile became operational in the course of 1984. The study says that this missile system needs to be deployed in the Atlantic to be able to reach targets in the United States and that, as a result, the Norwegian Sea's importance as a transit area has again increased. In total, the number of strategic submarines has increased by 50 percent and the number of submarine-launched ballistic missiles by 750 percent in the last 20 years.

KOLDUNOV ATTENDS AIR DEFENSE KOMSOMOL CONFERENCE

PM151218 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 15 January carries on page 2 a 1,700-word undated report by V. Kiselev under the heading "Prepare Yourself for an Exploit; Notes on the Order of Lenin Moscow Air Defense District Komsomol Conference." The report describes meetings with some of the conference delegates, notes the conference's criticism of formalism in Komsomol work and "the pernicious practice whereby Komsomol leaders are carried away by the quantity of measures carried out," and concludes:

"Taking part in the work of the conference were Chief Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, commander in chief of the Air Defense Forces and USSR deputy defense minister; V. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; Admiral A. I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, other military leaders, and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations."

BELORUSSIAN MD KOMSOMOL CONFERENCE HELD

PM171529 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Jan 85 Second Edition p 2

[Major V. Bugayev report under the general heading "Komsomol Conferences"]

[Text] Red Banner Belorussian Military District -- A district Komsomol conference has been held. Its delegates discussed the work of unit and subunit Komsomol organizations in ensuring the exemplary personal behavior of Komsomol members in combat training, service, and discipline. This was the topic of a report at the conference by Major G. Kotlikov, assistant chief of the district political directorate for Komsomol work, and of speeches by Army General Ye. Ivanovskiy, district commander, and Lieutenant General A. Kolinichenko, member of the Military Council and chief of the district Political Directorate. N. Mazay, first secretary of the Belorussian Komsomol Central Committee, took part in the conference's work.